SEMI-WEEKLY INTERIOR JOURNAL.

VOL. XXI. STANFORD, KY., FRIDAY. DECEMBER 8. 1893. NO. 81

WILLIAMSBURG, WHITLEY COUNTY.

—The meeting still continues at the Baptist church. There has been 54 additions up to Tuesday.

—Our merchants have brought on a large line of holiday goods as if they did not expect the hard times to effect their trade.

—The Troy Bending Co. had to close their mill for a few days last week on account of the breaking of some machinery, but are running again now.

—There are several cases of pneumonia in town and vicinity, but no one is seriously ill and we hope after winter comes and the people become accustomed to the cold there will be no further trouble.

—Prof. J. Charvon, a native Hindoo, is holding forth at the court-house this week. His talks are amusing and some valuable information can be gathered from them concerning his native people.

—There was a crowded house out to hear Rev. J. N. Prestidge preach the Thanksgiving sermon at the Christian church. He spoke from the text "Can ye not discern the signs of the times." His sermon forcibly set forth our evils as well as our good qualities.

—On last Friday evening the Christian Endeavor Societies had a social at the Academy Home. There were about 130 present and a most enjoyable evening was spent. These societies for the young people have a large membership here and are having an immense influence for good.

—Miss Anna O'Mara has gone to Louisville to visit friends and relatives. Messrs. E. E. Nelson, M. K. Pennington and Misses Nell Freeman and Anna Finley spent Thanksgiving in London. Hon. C. W. Lester and S. V. D. Stout have returned from Somerset, where they have been attending circuit court. Mr. T. C. Boone, of Somerset, is handling the type for the Whitley County Herald now. G. A. Denham took possession of the Post-office Dec. 1. Mrs. John B. Hall, of Middlesboro, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Wm. Jones.

LIBERTY.

—Col. Silas Adams started to Washington, D. C., last Saturday morning.

—Charley Sharp is now confined at his home with a serious case of typhoid fever. We are in hopes it will have a favorable termination, as Charley is a clever young man.

—High water and disagreeable weather did not prevent a large crowd from being present here on Monday, the first day of the December term of circuit court. Senator A. R. Dyche, of the Mountain Echo, was here for the first time on that day, getting acquainted with the people. He got a good list of subscribers from his republican friends and made an agreeable impression on those he came in contact with of the opposite party. Owing to being water bound, Judge Wallace Jones did not arrive till too late to transact any business on that day, only to have the docket read and prepare for the next day. On account of the new constitution not making the proper legal provision for the appointment of the required jury commissioners at the last term, no jury was summoned, consequently the commonwealth cases were continued until the next term. Nothing but chancery or civil cases therefore can be tried at this term. Among the noted lawyers from other places we notice the following in attendance: R. C. Warren, Stanford; Judge R. J. Breckinridge, Danville; Bryant Stone and J. E. Hays, Jamestown; John Belden, Lebanon, and M. E. Tarter, county.

DANVILLE.—Mrs. Ellen Gilmore died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. J. S. Roberts, on Harrodsburg avenue, of pneumonia, after an illness of about two weeks.....Mrs. Nanny Jenkins, aged 89, died of an attack of acute indigestion. Two children survive her—Mrs. Sally Bright, of Danville, and Mr. Clint Jenkins, of Hustonville.....Mr. David Ewing, son of Samuel Ewing, of the West End, and Miss Maggie Collinsworth, daughter of John Collinsworth, of Casey county, were married yesterday.....R. J. Breckinridge, Jr., will sue the L. & N. for $15,000 damages because the conductor would not let him go on to Louisville on a ticket that read to Lebanon Junction and put him off, refusing afterward to let him go for pay.

We have received the following letter, in which the little fellow makes his wants and wishes known and we hope he will not be disappointed:

DEAREST SANTA:—Please bring me a little wagon, two limber Jims, a boy doll, some picture cards, a pencil and tablet. I am a very good boy. Please fill this order without delay. I never destroy my toys. Yours Truly, Boyd Weatherford, Hustonville.

—La grippe is prevailing to such an extent in St. Joseph, Mo., as to occasion genuine alarm. Over 600 cases have been reported in the last three days and many of the manufacturing establishments are put to serious inconvenience to keep up their forces.

Letter From Happy Jack.

[Editor Interior Journal.]

ATLANTA, Dec. 5th.—I have been here for ten days trying to take in the town. Have done well not to let the town take me in. I shall go below in a few days; everybody goes below who leaves Atlanta, but before going I propose to tell you of a few peculiarities of the place and its people that most people do not tell. Bill Arp says, "It is a town in which you can read Paradise Lost without a book" and I reckon Arp knows all about Atlanta—can't tell what he knows about Paradise.

Atlanta is just now engaged in putting on a few pompous airs of a "finished town." There are many empty business houses not even dignified with the inviting sign board of "To Let," while on some streets numerous residences have their hospitable doors emblazoned with "To Rent" in letters that you could read in the dark.

It is laid off far out towards Decatur, six miles away, goes out in vacant lots a good ways toward Marietta, Lovejoy, Palmetto and Powder Springs, and if it were possible to pick up New York and place it on its unoccupied space her spread-eagle dimensions, not then filled, would leave an aching void. Her vacancy, if filled, would more than depopulate Georgia and make the city of London appear like a cross-roads store, but she is not the only town in this land of the free and home of the brave, that the street cars have caused to spread herself until she is entirely too big for her breeches.

The capitol building is a beautiful and most imposing structure. It is built entirely of stone and curiously enough the appropriation of a million was not quite expended in its completion. Mirabile dictu! one honest house on the face of the earth? I wonder if any other legislature could appropriate a million for a pig pen without leaving a few cracks for an extra appropriation. Perhaps it would be well for Kentucky to think about this during the coming session of her Legislature. I believe I said I would tell you some of the peculiarities of Atlanta and her people. Isn't that peculiar? The legislative halls are furnished with every conceivable convenience and necessity which are made of the very best material and in the richest taste. From its walls such characters as Bob Toombs, Alex. Stephens, Howell Cobb, Ben Hill, my old cousin, William Harris Crawford, and many others speak with tongues eloquent, patriotic and persuasive.

In singular contrast with all this cost and splendor, Georgia supports a $3,000 governor and supreme judge with 219 $4 per diem legislators to keep them company. I had not a bit better sense than to ask one of those old solons if it would not be better to cut down this representation one-half and give them $10 per diem. I wish you could have seen him look at me! "Mr. Jack, don't you live in Kentucky?" I didn't ask that man any more questions. He looked and talked like a States rights man and I am too.

Everybody that tells anything about Atlanta tells of her 50 magnificent and beautiful churches filled—on Sundays—with congregations which sing, after a fashion:

"Come ye who love the Lord
And let our joys be one,"

But those spring-bottom pews don't fit a poor man's anatomy at all and he hardly ever comes to share that "one joy." I noticed the engine-house stands close to the Episcopal church, which relieves this preacher of the duty of telling his congregation anything about the fire department. Dr. Henry McDonald, of Danville, fills one of these pulpits. I love to think about him; he was at my father's funeral and my two sister's weddings.

They tell you of the hospitable inmates of a thousand palatial homes, of the grassy lawns bedecked with roses and japonicas, of a charity that fills a poor man's grate with coal, puts blankets on his beds, meat and bread on his table and clothes on his children, of the marble floored taverns supplied with—with—hard beds and gilt edge dishes, of the granite pavements and asphalt streets—and she has every one of these things including the charity—but no one, I believe, has told of the fad the dude has of promenading these pavements on crutches. The most pronounced peculiarity I have ever yet laid my two eyes on. Just think of a fellow running along the streets at a break-neck gait with two crutches under his arm and not a thing ailing him when in the remote rear distance comes a man with Weston's speed yelling at him to wait.

She has her pretty girls, too. I am an old man, but you bet I look at a pretty girl when she trips by with a neck handkerchief tied like a boy's and I am just keen to swear that if I was a married man and she could beat me wearing breeches like she does a neck tie, I would swap clothes with her, but how would Stanford look with a male woman and a female man? They would hardly know themselves which was the mother of the baby, and of course the baby would get bothered at meal time. I reckon after all we will have to keep close to the old traditions in married life.

Dr. Amos Fox, an ex-Kentucky Confederate soldier, who married Miss Everhart, of Washington county, who is a full own cousin of the old bachelor Logans, of Boyle, is the new post-master. He is one of the most highly esteemed gentlemen of this place and don't need this bragging on.

Well, you are growing tired. Mules are not in yet, outlook dull and buyers duller. Every one of them coming back "to-morrow," which is a favorite business day in Georgia. Good bye

HAPPY JACK.

ROWLAND.

—The "G. L. S.," a club of young people, has formed a permanent organization and promises a lively entertainment before long.

—Mr. James Greer has moved on Darst street. T. C. Ball will open a stock of goods in his store Jan. 1. Look out for curiosities.

—Mrs. W. L. Murphy has returned from a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Stucky, of Louisville. Mrs. Hugh Chumley and Mr. Jim Hughes, of Louisville, are visiting friends here. Mr. Frank Parsons, of Lebanon Junction, visited his parents this week.

—Gen. Hobson, of Greensburg, sent to J. W. Carrier for shipment to Rev. J. L. McKee, of Richmond, a pair of fine young dogs of remarkable stock. They are half blood hound and half pointer. It is said that when one of this peculiar breed discovers a bird he will catch it if does not fly very quickly.

—I. Hamilton and Geo. D. Pope, who have been quite sick, are out agrin. Mrs. J. W. Carrier is quite ill. Mrs. W. H. Dudderar is in Louisville visiting her son, Alexander. M. F. Elkin was in our town Saturday shaking hands with his friends and he has a host of them.

—On Wednesday, 5th, a large crowd was seen rushing up Main street. It was discovered that a modern Cain had concluded to kill John Cordier, but the latter seized a broom and plaving the woman, sought to devour Cain. Words unlawful to utter were spoken, blows were struck and the crowd dispersed, as Cain sought a knife with which to carve his antagonist. More tears were shed than blood.

—The president's message is replete with sound democratic principles and should be proclaimed from every hilltop in the land as the only doctrine that will rescue the people from the financial pressure which has been brought about by pernicious republican legislation. He favors reduction in tariff on the necessaries of life, which is the only policy that is consistent with human reason and justice, and its effect on the country will mark a period of prosperity.

—An article in the Record Homestead of last issue regarding an appointment to fill a vacancy for county school superintendent of Garrard was misleading, since it said that one of the parties, whose name had been offered for the place, did not have a State certificate and was ineligible. In justice to the party whose name was presented by a number of prominent democrats, it can be said that the new law does not require a State certificate, but a first grade county certificate qualifies; and the party mentioned had two of very high grade, one issued last August. The appointing power was told of the certificate three days before the appointment. If a State certificate were necessary and none were in existence at the time of the vacancy, what course would be pursued except to take a first grade county certificate or send for a special examination? So the pretext on qualifications wont go. If it was a preference, it is all right.

CHURCH AFFAIRS.

—Talmage's lecture on the "Bright Side of Things" was heard by 3,000 people at Hopkinsville, Wednesday night.

—The electric lights failed again Wednesday night and knocked the prayer meetings out. We insist that the company furnish lamps and kerosene if it cannot supply the electricity.

—During a religious ceremony in the Church of the Nativity at Bethlehem, in Judea, October 27, a quarrel occurred among the monks; one was killed and two were wounded by shots from a revolver.

—The Lexington Transcript prints this picture of a beautiful death scene: As Mrs. Laura Bain Morrison lay dying and family and friends were gathered about her, she wanted a song. Her Uncle Harvey Bain, whom she loved very much, sang with Miss Gussie Kennedy "Is Not This the Land of Beulah?" She said "Every word expresses the sentiment of my soul." Then Anna Bain, Mrs. Morrison's 16-year-old sister, knelt by the bed and sang "'Tis so Sweet to Trust in Jesus." While strong hearts broke down in sobs, the young sister, for a sister's sake, suppressed her grief and sang soft and sweet the words of comfort.

—Wyatt Norfleet shot and killed Hooker Fry in a drunken row in Pulaski.

LANCASTER, GARRARD COUNTY.

—Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Arnold have moved to the Orand farm, near the Fork Church.

—Green Little, a worthy old colored man, has been granted a pension at $6 per month.

—The stores are filled with Christmas trix, but we can not say that they are selling as lively as usual.

—The last grand jury didn't find a single indictment for selling whisky. This is doing exceedingly well for a local option county.

—Before circuit court adjourned the commissioners appointed for the purpose filled the new jury wheel with 500 names. From these will be selected the juries for the next March term of the court.

—It is to be hoped that the town trustees will prohibit the use of fire-crackers, Roman candles and especially pistols on the streets this Christmas. It is a great wonder that some one has not been killed by this foolish and dangerous practice.

—Mrs. Margaret Yantis, wife of Mr. Harvey Yantis, died at the family residence on the Buckeye pike on Tuesday night. She was a very old lady and was highly respected by her many acquaintances throughout Central Kentucky. The funeral services will take place at the Christian church this, Thursday, morning at 10 o'clock, after which the remains will be interred in the Lancaster Cemetery.

—The Lexington Leader tells of a reception given by Miss Eleanor Bacon in honor of her guests, Miss Chastine McGregor, of Louisville, Miss Ellen Owsley, of Lancaster, and Miss Fannie Keller, which was quite a handsome affair. Miss Bacon and the receiving ladies stood in the drawing room. Miss Bacon's gown was of scarlet silk; Miss McGregor wore white Paris muslin and lace; Miss Owsley wore white mull over blue silk; Miss Keller black tulle.

CRAB ORCHARD.

—Mr. Beazley has rented rooms of Aunt Clara Singleton and his family is moving in this week.

—Three children of Mr. Charley Adams are down with scarlet fever; one not expected to recover.

—Chicken pox is prevailing among the children, Beulah Carson and little John Chadwick being the last victims.

—Mr. Al Talbott, son of the late Col. A. Talbott, has moved here from Gum Sulphur and will open a butchershop in the store-room of Mrs. A. M. Egbert.

—There was a storm party Monday night at Mr. Beazley's and the youngsters report a fine time. Misses Henry and Austin, of Lancaster, are the guests of Miss Lizzie Beazley.

—Madam Nunnelley's house caught fire last Monday, but the alarm was given in time to save it. Our insurance agent, J. H. Cummings, went immediately after the fire and cancelled the policy she held, which was for $500.

—Misses Pauline and Lorena Hardin have both been sick for the last week, but are better. Mrs. Kate Chadwick has been confined to her bed several days with rheumatism. Aunt Clara Singleton is visiting relatives in Garrard county this week.

—Mr. Beazley, our druggist, has been in bed for several days with a severe cold. Mr. John Buchanan has been quite sick since thanksgiving. Mrs. Stephenson is some better, but for several days was unable to take anything except a few swallows of buttermilk.

Mrs Abe VanArsdale McRoberts.

At a meeting of the Ladies Aid Society held Dec. 1, 1893, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, the dear Lord, our most loving and tender Father, Who doeth all things well, has taken from us a dearly beloved friend and faithful colaborer, therefore be it resolved:

1. That in the death of Mrs. McRoberts the Ladies Aid Society has been sadly bereft of one of its most dearly beloved, earnest and efficient members.

2. That we bow in humble submission to our Heavenly Father's will, knowing that His dealings are always wise and loving and His mercy from everlasting to everlasting, and though with sad hearts and tearful eyes, we can say He doeth all things well.

3. That we cherish the memory of her pure life, her unfaltering faith, her zeal and devotion to every good work and the society wishes to place on record its appreciation of her many womanly virtues, as well as her christian character.

4. That we extend our most heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved husband and relatives, mingling our tears with theirs, at the same time letting the memory of the sainted life kindle such a love for the Savior that no matter what betides us here, we can rejoice in the Lord always.

—The annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions shows that there are 966,012 pensioners upon the rolls, among them 17 widows and daughters of revolutionary soldiers. The total amount disbursed was $156,740,467.14.

A. R. PENNY,

Druggist - and - Jeweler.

STOCK COMPLETE IN EACH LINE.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry Repaired and Warranted. Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded.

YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED.

IF YOU

Owe us for subscription to this paper, and the label on each issue tells whether you do or not, you MUST SETTLE AT ONCE! It is a small matter for you to pay $2, but the aggregate is a very large one to us. Send us your dues as soon as you read this.

W. P. Walton.

Holiday : Display.

Every one invited to see our big line of Holiday Goods,

OPEN NEXT WEEK.

Don't forget, same old stand, opposite the court-house.

W. B. McROBERTS,

Pharmacist, Stanford, Ky.

Stanford Female College.

J. M. HUBBARD, A. M., President.

Fall Session Tuesday, September 5th 1893.

Full corps of Conservatory and Normal School teachers. Superior courses in Literature, Music and Art. Excellent boarding department. Catalogues and circulars furnished on application.

NO BLUFF.

We mean what we say. In order to reduce our stock by Jan. 1, 1894, we have made some prices which are so

FAR BELOW our COMPETITORS

That it is plain to every one. Dress patterns at greatly reduced prices. Prices on some Cloaks cut half in two and all others at less than manufacturer's prices. Splendid line children's long Cloaks at very

LOW - PRICES.

Hats and all heavy boots at Prime Cost. Gents' and Ladies Underwear at less than you bny them elsewhere. See our gents' and ladies' vests at 25c. Many other goods at prices much less than you have been buying them.

CALL AND SEE

That what we have told you is true. A call will certainly convince you.

SEVERANCE & SON.

THE HARD TIMES ARE OVER

At last. The consumer has been squeezed long and hard by the giant monopolies of manufacturies, but now the panic-scarred and ovr-loaded manufacturers and importers are dumping their products as fast as they can, which means that prices are now being

SLAUGHTERED

Right and left, and the fellow with the cash can lay in his goods and sell them far below old prices. I am happy to say to one and all that I have been one of the fortunate ones and have them in my house. They are new and fresh; no old stock or second-hand goods, rotten with age or infected with disease, but fresh from the mauufacturers. Read these prices and see the goods. All the standard brands of Calicoes at 5c yard; Hoosier Cotton 5c yard. Men's Calf Shoes $1, worth $1.50. Baby Shoes 25c, worth 75c. Children's Shoes 50c worth $1. Ladies' Button Shoes 75c, worth $1.25. Ladies' Button Shoes 90c, worth $1.50. The largest and best selected stock of Clothing ever shown in Hustonville. I will also have a mammoth line of Ladies' Cloaks Oct 1st at half price. A full line of Family Groceries. Come early and get the best at auction prices. Respectfully,

JAMES FRYE, Hustonville.

SEMI-WEEKLY INTERIOR JOURNAL

STANFORD, KY., DECEMBER 8, 1893

W. P. WALTON.

6 OR 8 PAGES.

EVERY FRIDAY.

THE president has fallen into a bad habit—that of trying to say too much on a diversity of subjects. His message contains over 14,000 words, the longest he has ever written, and while some of it which deals with routine departmental business may appear dull and prosy to the average reader, the document will bear the closest perusal, which it would have much more surely gotten had about five columns been lopped off of it. The paper begins by a detailed report of our relations with foreign countries in general and Hawaii in particular, though it is not as explicit in detail with regard to the latter as was expected. However he promises that that story shall be continued in his next, but for the present insists that a grievous wrong was done that weak sister by the Harrison administration, which in all justice ought to be righted. The country is congratulated on the repeal of the Sherman law and temporary expedients in financial matters advised against. The earnestness with which he denounces pension frauds shows that the president is not to be scared from his position by the bark of the curs, who failed to serve the country in war and are doing their best to bankrupt it in peace. Says the president: "Every name fraudulently put upon these rolls is a wicked imposition upon the kindly sentiment in which pensions have their origin; every fraudulent pensioner has become a bad citizen, every false oath in support of a pension has made perjury more common, and false and undeserving pensioners rob the people not only of their money, but of the patriotic sentiment which the survivors of the war, fought for the preservation of the Union, ought to inspire." If these words be treason, let the camp followers, the sutlers and the bounty jumpers make the most of it. The civil service hobby still stays with the president and he is especially eloquent on its good effect in the post-office department. The army needs reorganization, but there should be no increase in numbers and in the navy unfinished work should be completed before more is undertaken. The Wilson tariff bill is approved and its passage urged at as early a date as is practical. 'Tariff reform is directly before us Nothing so important claims our attention and nothing so clearly presents itself as both an opportunity and a duty—an opportunity to deserve the gratitude of our fellow-citizens and a duty imposed upon us by our oft-repeated professions and by the mandates of the people." To provide for the loss in revenue that the bill will occasion, a small tax on corporate incomes is suggested and greater economy in the administration of the government urged. The whole document bears the impress of a man who having first assured himself that he is right, goes ahead with an eye single to the good of the country.

WHEN a congressman makes himself almost indispensable as Gov. McCreary has done, his constituency can not honor him too often. But the people of the "Bloody Third" seem to be of the impression that they have given their man Goodnight all he deserves and there is a decided feeling for a change. At least that is the impression the politicians who are anxious for his place are trying to create and numerous of them are entering the race for the succession.

IT seems that the president is determined to have a Hornblower on the supreme bench. He has renominated his man, whose confirmation was hung up by the Senate during the extra session. As Brer. Hill has heard something "drap" since then, he will likely not be so ready to tie up nominations for spite in the future.

THE Lehigh Valley strike has been declared off and the strikers are glad to get what places they can. The strike was to force the company to recognize the labor unions to which the men belonged and it has resulted most disastrously. This is a bad year for strikes of any kind, especially sentimental ones.

THE trial of the assassin of Mayor Harrison is in progress at Chicago and it is hoped that a speedy verdict of death will be reached. The cowardly assassin displayed a little too much method in his diabolical work to corroborate his plea of madness. Murderous cranks must be taught another lesson.

MR. CLEVELAND may not be authority on grammatical questions, but he is a pretty safe kind of a man to follow on those as well as political, so when he says the "United States is," we are ready to make oath that the proper way to speak of "them" is in the singular number.

IT costs more than a million and a half dollars a day to run the Federal government and this is constantly increasing. No wonder President Cleveland calls for a greater economy in the administration of public affairs.

SENATOR HILL never loses a chance to show the smallness of his nature. He can never forgive Mr. Cleveland for getting nearer to the popular heart than he can, so he improves every opportunity to give him a dig. In the Senate, Wednesday, he joined the republicans in criticizing the course of the administration in the Hawaiian affair and said that the president had disappointed the people by his failure to go into details on the question.

IT is a cold day when the L. & N. is not reported to have gathered in a road or two. The latest is that it has about concluded the purchase of the Knoxville, Cumberland Gap & Louisville, running from Knoxville to Cumberland Gap, 68 miles, and the Marietta and North Georgia, running from Knoxville to Marietta, Ga., a distance of 208 miles. We do not suppose that any Kentucky constitutional objection can be urged to these purchases.

NEWS from Hawaii is to the effect that Minister Willis has decided, owing to certain contingencies, not to carry out the instructions until he can hear again from his government, after laying the facts before it. A U. S. cutter has been sent from San Francisco with a representative of the State department and it is probable that in a week or so we shall hear something definite from that troublesome country.

THE cockles of the heart of "Jimmy Marrs," as Judge Durham always calls him, must glow with gladness over the good things the newspapers are saying about his return to the profession. Verily there is more joy over one sinner that repenteth and turneth from the error of his way than over the ninety and nine who went not estray.

THE vanity of life and the emptiness of professions are daily demonstrated. Samuel Jones Tilden, was unable to make a will that could run the gauntlet of the courts, and now the eminent scientist and chemist, Tyndall, dies of an overdose of chloral. Truly the greatest of us are but miserable excuses.

CAN any of our contemporaries give us any consolation concerning the Stockton Medicine Co. at Nashville? R. S. V. P.

NEWSY NOTES.

—It is estimated that the coal strike in England, just ended, cost $150,000,000.

—John Delfino, an Italian who killed a woman, was electrocuted at Sing Sing Monday.

—Prof. Tyndall, the noted scientist, died Monday at his home in Hoslemere, England.

—A fire at Irvine destroyed T. H. Baker's livery stable and contents and two bar-rooms adjoining.

—Wharfmaster Kremer, for years quite a power in Louisville local politics, died suddenly Wednesday.

—The Hopkinsville Kentuckian, which keeps tally, says 104 men have been hung by mobs in the U. S. this year.

—At Erie, Pa., Edward Cady, a morphine fiend, shot and killed two of his children and then ended his own miserable life.

—The Long Branch cottage presented to President Grant by G. W. Childs and others, has been sold to Mrs. E. S. Price for $35,000.

—Seventy-four deaths in London during the past week are directly ascribed to the grip and the total number was 300 above the weekly average.

—A gang of robbers have become so desperate around Wooster, O., that the citizens are providing themselves with blood hounds to track and capture the marauders.

—The first measure to pass both houses of Congress at this session is the House joint resolution appropriating $50,000 to enforce the registration feature of the Geary Chinese act.

—The World's Fair board will pay the Jackson Park commissioners $200,000 or $250,000 for taking off their hands buildings and other betterments that cost upward of $20,000,000 and the White City will soon be razed.

—The opening of this Congress differs from the ordinary first regular session. In consequence of the extraordinary session the officers of both Houses have been chosen and committees appointed. Work can, therefore, begin at once.

—One span of the L. & N. bridge over the Barren river at Bowling Green gave way by the breaking down of a freight car and 12 cars fell though and were burned. The engine and caboose failed to go down and nobody was hurt.

—Gov. Lewelling, of Kansas, who used to be a tramp himself and is still one at heart, says the vagrancy law, which provides that persons found guilty under it shall work on the rock pile, shall not be enforced while he is governor.

—A. J. Stuhrk, of Louisville, is a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief. He moved to that city from Owensboro two years ago with a wife and 12 children. Since that time the wife and 10 of the children have died, all of consumption.

—They will swear to anything. In a pension case on trial at Springfield, Ill., 250 witnesses have sworn that a man called Benton was injured at Shiloh; 150 that the real Benton was killed and buried, and 75 that Benton was in Nashville, Tenn., during the war and saw no service at all.

—Wm. and Sam Conrad, who killed five white-caps at Corydon, Ind. and gave that organization a decidedly black eye, have gone to Kansas to live.

—Twenty six sailors on the British ship Jason were washed overboard and drowned, Tuesday night, after the vessel went ashore off Eastham, Mass.

—An eastern syndicate of which ex-Governor H. L. Little, of New Jersey, and Senator A. Dewalbridge, of New York, are leading spirits, has sent a party of 10 civil engineers to Morgan county to make surveys of recent and expected heavy purchases of valuable coal and timber land.

—Southern Female University at Birmingham, Ala., was burned to the ground Wednesday night, the loss being $60,000. The young women barely had time to get out of their beds and escape. One received fatal burns and several others were more or less injured by jumping from windows.

—The Georgia Legislature is for State banks. The House by a vote of 121 to 15 passed a bill providing for the issue of currency notes by State banks and, if present intentions prevail, the State will provide means and methods for testing the constitutionality of the 10 per cent. tax on State bank issues.

—The passage of the tariff reform bill as speedily as possible seems to be the desire of the democratic majority of Congress. A canvass of the members now at the capital shows no opposition on the democratic side to the Wilson bill as a whole. There will be efforts to amend it, but the bill will go through substantially as it is.

—Mrs. Josephine Henry will present the following appeal to the next Legislature signed by thousands of women and men: "We, the undersigned, citizens of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do most respectfully petition your honorable body to enact a law for the protection of girls, by raising the age of consent from 12 to 18 years."

—The unexpected republican outbreak on the Hawaiian question was made in the Senate by Senators Dolph and Hoar. The former criticised the president in a partisan spirit and the latter introduced a resolution calling for copies of instructions given to ministers and naval officers in regard to Hawaii since 1881. The resolutions went over.

—The superintendent's report of the operations of Central Kentucky Lunatic Asylum for the year ending Sept. 30th presents a most creditable showing for that institution. The year began with 877 patients; 314 were admitted during the year, making 1,191 under treatment; 247 were discharged, leaving 942 at the beginning of the new fiscal year. A large number of improvements have been made and most of the labor, skilled and unskilled, required to make them has been performed by the employes and patients. All the brick for these improvements, amounting to over 1,200,000, was made by the asylum people themselves, besides $1,000 worth of brick has been sold, and 300,000 remains on hand for sale or use, as the institution may need.

MT. VERNON, ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

—Sore and watery eyes seem to be epidemic here.

—The case of Singleton brothers for shooting at officers has been passed till circuit court.

—On the sick list, J. W. Nesbitt, W. J. Newcomb and James Gentry. Thos Taylor is better.

—The instruments for the O'Mullen brass band have arrived and the ten members are practicing.

—Little Bessie Poynter was told that the lime scattered over the yard was to purify the atmosphere. She imparted the information to a friend that it was to "manure the atmosphere."

—M. C. Williams went to the city Saturday. Mr. Other Sweeney has returned to Parksville. Mr. J. H. Brown was here from Parksville a few days since. Jonathan Mullins, whose face was so badly injured by a blast at Langford's, some weeks since, and whose eyesight was thought to have been destroyed, is now able to see and he is on the road to permanent recovery. Mr. G. T. Faris, of Lancaster, was with us yesterday.

—Willis Adams sold to James White all that portion of the Jack Adams farm lying north of the railroad and west of this place. The entire place of something more than a hundred acres will be laid off into streets and town lots by the purchaser. Buildings will be begun shortly and Mt. Vernon's growth in the future is assured. Heretofore the trouble has been the lack of school facilities and on account of land holders refusing to sell at any price. Now both obstructions are being overcome.

FARM AND TRADE ITEMS.

—J. T. Hocker bought of Ed Peyton 50 barrels of corn at $2 delivered.

—F. P. Bishop sold to the Glenn Mary Coal Mines 30,000 pounds of hay at 66c delivered.

—F. P. Bishop sold 100 barrels of corn to different parties at $2.10 delivered and bought 10 hogs at 5c.

—The sale of Yo Tambien to George Hankins is off. He telegraphs from Memphis that the mare is not sound and the deal is off.

—Simon Weihl bought in Clark county 254 head of export cattle at from 3¾ to 4. He bought 150 of N. P. VanMeter, 100 at 4 and the rest at 3¾c.

—C. Elmer Railey sold to Charles Hughes, of Chicago, the two-year-old chestnut colt, Pearl Song, for $7,500 and $2,500 additional should he win the American Derby.—Lexington Press.

—Fire destroyed Nat Bruen's stable at Burlington, Ia. The valuable trotting stallion, Republican, 2:19½, valued at $2,000; Sam Keith 2:21½, $2,500, and a dozen other valuable horses were burned to death. The loss is estimated at $50,000; insurance $2,700. Tramps set the buil ling on fire.

—The most brilliant sale of thoroughbred horses ever held in Lexington came to a close yesterday—Woodard & Shanklin receiving numerous congratulations on the success of their venture. One hundred and thirty three head sold for $71,205, averaging $545. Vagabond, the sire of the Brooklyn handicap winner brought only $50.—Press.

No Quarter

will do you as much good as the one that buys Dr. Price's Pleasant Pellets. This is what you get with them: An absolute and permanent cure for constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, Sick and Bilious headaches and all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels. Not just temporary relief and then a worse condition afterward—but help that lasts.

Don't hawk and blow and spit, but use Dr Sage's Catarrh Remedy and be cured; 50 cents; of druggists.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION.

Of Cleopatra Lodge, No. 43, of United Brothers of Friendship.

Know All Men By These Presents, that we, Joseph S. Reid, D. C Jackman, Abe Shanks, Scott Buckner, Walker Sutton, James Carpenter, Jerry Wade, Frank Adkins, Miller Broadus, W. D Tardiff, Green Helm, John Helm, Hugh Baker, John Cook, Smith Embry, Wm. Jones and Robt. Lytle, all residents of Lincoln county, Kentucky, hereby associate ourselves together and become incorporated under the laws of the State of Kentucky, for the purpose hereinafter expressed and adopt the following articles of incorporatian, to-wit:

I. The name of the corporation shall be Cleopatra Lodge, No. 43, of the United Brothers of Friendship.

II. The principal place of business at Stanford, Kentucky.

II. The general nature of the business to be transacted shall be the giving of aid to members who are sick or distressed; the providing of fund, therefor and for the burial of the dead and the relief of the membership generally, who are indigent and needy, and to co-operate with the Grand Lodge of the Order in its charitable undertakings, and to do such things as come within the scope of charity and benevolence.

IV. The corporation being organized for charitable purposes only, it is to have no capital stock or stockholders; but each person who contributes to the corporation the sum of seven dollars shall be deemed a member and entitled to all the benefits as such, so long as he shall comply with the rules of the corporation and pay such dues, fines and assessments as shall be made against the members from time to time for its support.

V. The corporation shall commence from the filing of these articles in the proper office for record and terminate at the expiration of twenty-five [25] years.

VI. The affairs of the corporation are to be conducted by a Board of five [5] Directors, to be elected annually, from and by the lawful members of the corporation, at their first meeting in December of each year. And at the same time there shall be elected a Master, a Deputy Master, a Secretary and an Assistant Secretary and a Treasurer, which last named officers shall be the executive officers of the corporation, and shall fill the various chairs at the stated meetings, and all of which officers shall hold office for one year and until their successors are elected and qualified. The Treasurer shall be required to give bond for the faithful performance of duty, in such sum as shall be fixed by the constitution and by-laws. The corporation shall at once fill said offices to hold same until the election in December. The said officers and Board shall have such duties and powers as shall be assigned them by the rules and by-laws to be adopted.

VII. The private property of the members is to be exempt from corporate debts.

VII. The indebtedness of the corporation shall not exceed five thousand dollars.

IX. The said corporation shall have perpetual succession, the right to sue and be sued in its corporate name to have a common seal, to make contracts, to acquire property and transfer same at its pleasure as as a private individual. To establish by-laws and rules and regulations for the government of its members and shall possess all the powers of a body corporate.

X. The corporation shall have the right to receive as members the present members of the voluntary association, from which this is formed, without the payment of the membership fee, as it succeeds to all of the property of said association.

In testimony whereof, witness our signatures this 21st day of November, 1893.

J. S. Reid,	Abe Shanks,
W. M. Jones,	D. C. Jackman,
Scott Buckner,	J. M. Broadus,
J. M. Wade,	W. F. Atkins,
Lillard Fisher,	Henry Salter,
John Cook, Sr.,	Smith Embry,
Wm. D. Tardiff, Jr.,	James Carpenter,
Robert Lytle,	Green Helm,
John Helm,	Walker Sutton,
James Green,	Hugh Baker.

Mightiest Clearance Sale!

ON RECORD.

We have just received a letter from A. Urbansky & Co. telling us to make room for the big line of Christmas Goods bought. So here's your chance. We will make prices to suit all who want any thing in our line.

Dry Goods, Clothing

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c. You will save money by purchasing this week. We have an immense stock and it must be unloaded and the man or woman who misses this great sale will be the loser. We will quote only a few prices as our space is too small to give you prices of all our great stock. All calicos will be sold this week at 5c. Apron checked gingham, 5c, worth 7½c. Dress ginghams 7½c, 8⅓c and 10c. 4 papers of pins 5c. 500 yards spool of thread for 5c. Yarn 65c per pound. Zephyr 5c oz.

BLANKETS 90C PAIR,

worth $1.35. A good heavy pair of blankets $1.35 that can not be bought elsewhere under $2. Our Cloaks, Clothing and Boot and shoe stock which is complete is in this clearance sale. Don't miss this opportunity. We will certainly offer

BARGAINS !

THE : LOUISVILLE : STORE.

A. URBANSKY & CO., Prop. T. D. RANEY, Manager

H. C. RUPLEY,

Merchant Tailor,

Is Receiving His

FALL : AND : WINTER : GOODS.

Goods Warranted and a Perfect Fit Guaranteed. Give me call.

FARRIS & HARDIN,

Have open and ready for your inspection an immense assortment of

Holiday Goods,

And you are cordially invited to call and see them while the stock is unbroken.

Do You Get Good Coffee?

If you do not, try ours. We are now receiving our winter goods such as

Cracked Wheat, Oatmeal, Hominy,

(Hudnut's,) Carolina Rice, Foerster Cakes and Crackers,

California Canned and Evaporated Fruits,

P. J. and Imported Maccaroni. Nice Assortment of Candies, Fruits and Nuts.

McKINNEY BROS.,

Dealers in Staple and Fancy Groceries.

17
23
90
109

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

It means that the Queen and Crescent Route is 15 miles shortest between Cincinnati and Lexington; 40 miles shortest Cincinnati to Chattanooga; 80 miles shorter Cincinnati to New Orleans; 100 miles shorter Cincinnati to Chattanooga, Atlanta, or Jacksonville, Florida.

SOLID VESTIBULED TRAINS

between all of the above points. Through Cars to Vicksburg and Shreveport. Only line running through cars Cincinnati to Knoxville and Asheville, N. C. Direct line to Texas and Mexico via New Orleans or via Shreveport. Ask agents about tours to California. From Louisville, Shelbyville and Lawrenceburg, direct connection is made at Lexington with vestibuled trains to all points South.

W. C. RINEARSON,
Gen'l Pass'r Agent, Cincinnati, O.

QUEEN AND CRESCENT ROUTE.

NEW GOODS

—MY—

FALL AND WINTER

—Goods are—

All In. Come and See.

H. J. McROBERTS.

SEMI-WEEKLY INTERIOR JOURNAL

STANFORD, KY., DECEMBER 8, 1893.

W. P. WALTON.

On this doctors don't disagree. It may be regarded as an assured fact that the delegates to the Pan American Congress at Washington, who travel over the Ch esap eake& Ohio Railway will, with one accord, praise its scenery and train service. There is nothing in the way of lovely mountain views and pictureseque valleys of the Virginias, to compare with that through which the Chesapeake& Ohio Railrood passes. There is nothing of historic nature in America as great as a trip through the Virginias and there is no other railroad in America superior to the C. & O. in the smoothness and stability of its tracks, the F. F. V. Vestibule Limited being one of the famous trains of the world. The Chesapeake & Ohio passes through Bull Run, Manassas and other noted battle fields and is in all respects the best route for the West, North-West and South-West to the National Capital. For copy of Virginia in black and white, free and full information regarding rates and train service, address C. B. Ryan. Assistant G. P. A., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Royal Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

A cream of tarter baking powder. Higest of all in leavening strength.—[Latest United States Government Food Report.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO.,
106 Wall St., New York.

N. & W. R. R. Norfolk and Western R.R.

Schedule Nov. 19, 1893.

LEAVE NORTON DAILY

12:50 p. m. for Graham, Bluefield, Pocahontas Lynchburg, Richmond and Norfolk.

Sleeping Cars from Roanoke to Norfolk also from Lynchburg to Richmond.

Trains for Pocahontas, Powhatan and Goodn will leave Bluefield daily at 6 30 a m, 12 35 p m.

Leave Bluefield 6 30 a m and 9 00 p m daily for Kenova and Columbus, O., Chicago and all points West. Pullman sleeper on 9 00 p m train for Columbus.

Trains arrive at Norton from the East daily at 11 40 a m.

For further information as to schedules, rates &c., apply to agents of Norfolk & Western Railroad or

W. B. BEVILL,
Gen. Pass. Agt Roanoke, Va.

M F. BRAGG, Trav. Pass. Agent.

IF YOU ARE GOING.....

NORTH OR WEST,

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LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R.

Is the line for you, as its

Double Daily Trains

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For any information enquire of
JOE S. RICE, Agent,
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Or
W. W. PENN, Trav. Pass. Agent,
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CHESAPEAKE & OHIO

RAILWAY.

Washington, Philadelphia Baltimore, New York,

And all other Eastern Cities.

Shortest Line between Louisville, Lexington and Eastern Points.

IN EFFECT NOV. 1, 1892.

EAST BOUND. Lve. Lexington

Atlantic Express No. 22, daily 7.15am
Midland Accommodation, No. 26, ex. Sun. 11.40am
Vestibuled Express, No. 24 daily 6.25pm
Mt. Sterling Accom., No. 28, ex. Sun 5.30pm

WEST BOUND. Arr. Lexington:

Lexington Accom., No 27, ex Sun 8 00am
Louisville Express No. 21, daily 12.40pm
Lexington Accom. No. 25, ex Sun 4 15pm
Vestibuled Express No. 23, daily 6. 10pm

Solid Vestibuled Trains with Dining Cars. No bus tranfers.

Through Sleepers from Lexington without change.

H. W. FULLER, Gen. Pass. Agt, Washington, D. C.
C. B. RYAN, Ass't Gen. Pass. Agt., Cincinnati.

VITAL TO MANHOOD.



DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Fits, Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression Softening of Brain, causing insanity, misery, decay death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex, Impotency, Leucorrhœa and all Female Weaknesses, Involuntary Losses, Spermatorrhœa caused by over-exertion of brain, Self-abuse, over-Indulgence. A month's treatment, $1. 6 for $5, by mail. With each order for 6 boxes, with $5 will send written guarantee to refund if not cured Guarantees issued by agent. WEST'S LIVER PILLS cures Sick Headache, Billousness, Liver Complaint Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia and Constipation.
GUARANTEES issued only by

A. R. PENNY, Stanford

LIVE STOCK

DOMINO, THE RACE HORSE.

He Is the Greatest Two-year-old Runner America Has Produced.

Below is a picture of the Keene Bros. Domino, the racer, who made for his owners this year $176,730, the largest sum ever won by one horse in one year in this country.

Domino has never been beaten. Whatever he may do or not do as a mature



DOMINO.

horse, his record as a 2-year-old will probably stand unequaled for some time to come. It will not surprise anybody to know that Domino is Kentucky born and bred. He was foaled on the farm of Major B. J. Thomas of Lexington. Victory has perched again on the banner of the Kentucky horse breeder this year. Domino's sire was Himyar, his dam Mannie Gray, a daughter of Enquirer. Domino is a black horse.

It will be interesting to know that as a yearling Domino was not considered very promising. It was said of him that he was too small and that his forelegs were weak. All the same they got them. They brought the winnings of the Keene stables this year to the top of the pile. Domino's trainer is William Lakeland; his rider usually Taral.

Beef Cattle Outlook.

The immense floods of cattle—steers, cows, heifers, bulls and calves—of all conditions from prime fat to skin poor, that have been thrown upon the market during the past year or two can mean nothing else than that the ranges are being gradually depleted of their stock. It must be a practically unlimited supply that could stand the drain of the past two years without having its power for turning off increase considerably diminished. If merely the increase were being marketed, there would be small hope of any betterment in prices until the demand increased materially, for the supply from the permanent stock on the ranges would be a constant one and would serve to hold prices down.

The fact is, however, that everything is going. The lessened supply has not been made plainly manifest yet, for the reason that the breeding stock has been coming along with the steers, but the breeding stock must soon begin to run short, which will directly result in a shortage of steers also, for the marketing of each cow lessens the future supply of steers by the number that she might have raised had she remained upon the range. How soon this condition of affairs will result in a change for the better it is impossible to say. There are other things that must be taken into consideration in determining the future of the cattle trade.

The number of cattle on the farms of Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa and the other western states has rather increased than diminished during the past few years, and the supply of steers from these farms is enormous. The fact that there is but a small margin of profit on each animal, or possibly none at all, seems to have no influence on the number of steers that are raised. Every farmer must have a certain number of cattle to pasture off his waste land in summer and to eat up his rough feed in winter, and this number he will keep whether there is any particular pay in it or not. The supply from this source will be a constant one and will serve to retard the coming of the shortage which has been predicted. The outlook then is about this: The supply of range cattle, the heavy marketing of which at certain seasons of the year and at other irregular intervals, determined by the condition of pasturage, tends to depress prices and at best to render them very fickle, is being lessened and will in time cease to have any marked influence on the market.

On the other hand, the supply of cattle in small bunches on the farms is not being lessened, nor is it likely to be. A man in the cattle business must calculate on the close competition of these herds for a long time—probably forever. Cattle can be raised on western farms so cheaply and in such great quantities that scarcely any condition of affairs can drive prices up to the pitch of nine or ten years ago, and cattlemen must not expect to receive such figures. The best that they can hope for is a steady market at fairly remunerative prices, and they must go to work with the idea of raising cattle more cheaply rather than of receiving double present prices.—Exchange.

Hold a Steady Rein.

While driving the reins should not hang so slack that it is difficult for a horse to know which way the driver intended he should travel. The animal, however, soon finds out if he attempts to turn the wrong corner, or runs the wagon wheel into a mudhole, or strikes a stone in the road, as that act seems to jog the driver's memory, for the horse is given a vicious jerk, supplemented by an uncomplimentary remark from the driver, when he alone is to blame for carelessness and inattention. A steady pull on the reins supports the horse and allows him to travel easier. In a great measure it prevents stumbling, and should an accident happen to the vehicle, or should the horse become frightened, he can usually be brought under control in time to prevent any serious mishap. In the field this matter is not quite so important, unless you have a young team full of mettle and vim.—C. L. Baker in American Agriculturist.

Gloomy Forebodings.

"Velvet will be worn as much as ever this winter," said the wife of a prominent New York journalist who was reading a fashion journal.

"Yes, I am afraid the velvet there is left on the collar of my last winter's overcoat will be more worn than ever before the robins nest again," was the pensive reply of the molder of public opinion.—Texas Siftings.

Conjugal Taunts.

Charley—You never cared for me.

Jenny—Why did I marry you then?

Charley—From motives of gratitude.

Jennie—Gratitude! Gratitude for what?

Charley—Gratitude for having made you your only proposal of marriage.—Harrington Bulletin.

A Guarded Answer.

"Now confess, McBride, do you hold your wife on your lap as much now as when you were first married?" asked Barlow.

"Well, Barlow," replied McBride, "to tell the truth, I believe she sits on me rather more now than then."—Detroit Free Press.

Very Little Pleasure In It.

Lorinda Blueberry — Did you 'njoy you'se'f at the fair, Mistah Sominie?

Cal Sominie—Well, cand'ly, Miss Lorinda, I can't say 't I did. Dere's sich a heap o' t'ings fer people ter look at dat I didn't 'tract no sorter 'tention ertall.—World's Fair Puck.

Well Up In It.

"Barker is going to teach me bookkeeping," said young Jarley.

"Well, he's just the man to do it," said Dawson. "I lent him a copy of Watson's poems a year ago, and he's kept it ever since."—Harper's Bazar.

No Respite.

Mrs. Bolus—You have been under Dr. Probe's care for years, haven't you?"

Mrs. Lightweight—Yes. Ever since he began doctoring me.—Brooklyn Life.

John B. Castleman. A. G. Lanham

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$5,000 Cash

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CINCINNATI

Weekly Enquirer.

Every club of Ten Yearly Subscribers will get one share of $5,000.

Every club of Five Yearly Subscribers will get one half a share of $5,000.

The number of shares is fixed by the number of clubs of ten that will be received by us from

Nov. 1, 1893, to March 31, 1894.

On an offer of $1,500 last spring, running three months, ending June 30, 1893, for clubs of five, each club agent received $4.53 in cash besides his commissions. That offer was $500 a month for three months.

We now offer $1,000 a month for five months, or a total of

$5,000 for five months,

besides the regular commissions, and will

Guarantee 40 per cent. Gross Profit.

A full club of five or ten must come at one time in order to share in this offer.

Agents may send as many clubs as they can raise within time specified and can have papers sent to any address.

The WEEKLY ENQUIRER is the Largest, Best, Clean, Moral, Elevating Dollar Newspaper for a family favorite now printed in the United States. Sample copies free.

ENQUIRER COMPANY,
CINCINNATI, O.

The finest train in America is conceded to be the Southwestern Limited via BIG FOUR ROUTE to New York and Boston.

This magnificent Wagner Train has been built especially for service between Cincinnati, New York and Boston, running through solid to these cities without change of cars. Composed of Elegant Coaches, Wagner Sleeping Cars, Library and Cafe Car, and Hotel Dining Car it has become famous. Complete in all of its appointments it is to day the "king of the road."

It leaves Cincinnati at 6:00 p. m. daily from Central Union Station, making connections with all through trains from the South and lands passengers in New York City at Grand Central Station, avoiding ferry transfer. When you go East take this train.

D. B. Martin, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

E. O. McCormick, Passenger Traffic Manager.

Mr. J. P. Blaize, an extensive real estate dealer in Des Moines, Iowa, narrowly escaped one of the severest attacks of pneumonia while in the northern part of that State during a recent blizzard, says the Saturday Review. Mr Blaize had occasion to drive several miles during the storm and was so thoroughly chilled that he was unable to get warm, and inside of an hour after his return he was threatened with a severe case of pneumonia or lung fever. Mr. Blaize sent to the nearest drug store and got a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, of which he had often heard, and took a number of large doses. He says the effect was wonderful and in a short time he was breathing quite easily. He kept on taking the medicine and the next day was able to come to Des Moines. Mr. Blaize regards his cure as simply wonderful.

For sale by W B. McRoberts, Druggist, Stanford.

Strength and Health.

If you are not feeling strong and healthy, try Electric Bitters. If La Grippe has left you weak and weary, use Electric Bitters. This remedy acts directly on the Liver, Stomach and Kidneys, gently aiding those organs to perform their functions. If you are afflicted with Sick Headache you will find speedy and permanent relief by taking Electric Bitters. One trial will convince you that this is the remedy you need. Large bottles only 50c at A. R. Penny's drug store.

La Grippe.

During the prevalence of the Grippe the past seasons it was a noticeable fact that those who depended upon Dr. King's New Discovery not only had a speedy recovery, but escaped all the troublesome after effects of the malady. This remedy seems to have a peculiar power in effecting rapid cures, not only in cases of La Grippe but in all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs and has cured cases of Asthma and Hay Fever of long standing. Try it and be convinced. It wont disappoint. Free trial bottles at A. R. Penny's drug store.

While on a visit to Iowa, Mr. W. K. Dalton, of Luray, Russell Co., Kansas, called at the laboratory of Chamberlain & Co., Des Moines, to show them his six-year-old boy, whose life had been saved by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It having cured him of a very severe attack of croup. Mr Dalton is certain that it saved his boy's life and is enthusiastic in his praise of the Remedy.

For sale by W B. McRoberts, Druggists, Stanford, Ky.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin eruptions and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by A. R. Penny, Stanford, Ky.

WALLACE E. VARNON,

Is a candidate for re-election to the office of County Judge; subject to the action of democratic party.

JAMES W. GIVENS

Is a Candidate for County Judge of Lincoln, subject to the action of the Democracy.

O. P. HUFFMAN

Is a candidate for Jailer, subject to the action of the Democratic party. He would appreciate your vote.

JOHN M. JOHNSON

Is a Candidate for Assessor of Lincoln county subject to the action of the Democratic party.

J. A. GIVENS

Is a Candidate for Sheriff of Lincoln county, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

DINK FARMER

Is a candidate for Jailer, subject to the action of the democratic party.

G. W. DEBORD

Is a Candidate for Jailer, subject to the action of the Democracy.

M. F. ELKIN,

Is a Candidate for Assessor, subject to the action of the democracy.

JNO. BRIGHT

Is a Candidate for Assessor, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

E. D. KENNEDY,

Is a candidate for re-election to the office of Assessor, of Lincoln County, subject to action of the democratic party.

W. L. DAWSON,

Is a candidate for jailer, subject to the action of the democracy.

JOHN BAILEY,

Is a candidate for jailer, subject to the action of the old Jeffersonian democracy.

JOHN B. MERSHON

Is a Candidate for Jailer, subject to the action of the Democracy.

W. W. HAYS,

Is a candidate for ailer, subject to the action of the democracy.

PETER HAMPTON,

Is a candidate for jailer, subject to the action of the democracy.

SAM M. OWENS,

Is a candidate for Sheriff of Lincoln county, subject to the action of the democratic primary.

T. D. NEWLAND,

Is a candidate for Sheriff of Lincoln county, subject to the action of the democratic primary.

T. J. HATCHER

Is a Candidate for Jailer of Lincoln county and asks his friends not to commit themselves to any one else, as he is forced to stay at home and work. His candidacy is subject to the action of the Democratic party.

—THE OLD—

JACKSON HOUSE,

SAM B. WARNACK, Prop.

London, - - KENTUCKY.

Refitted and refurnished and in every way prepared to attend the wants of the public. Rates very reasonable. 52-6m

D. S. CARPENTER,

At the well-known old stand of J. B. Green, in

Hustonville, - - Kentucky,

Would be glad to see his numerous friends and show them his stock of goods consisting of Furniture, Saddlery, Hardware, Buggies and Farming Implements. Give him a call. 47-6m

.....STANFORD.....

LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLE,

At John Menefee's new brick on Depot street, by

J. W. RAMSEY, Pro'r.,

Who will at all times be glad to accommodate all with good rigs at reasonable rates. My 'Bus will meet all K. C. trains. 38

SPLENDID FARM

For Sale Cheap Privately.

I will sell privately

My Splendid Farm of 150 Acres,

Situated 1¼ miles South of Stanford. This farm is in a high state of cultivation and has plenty of the best of water. All in grass but 40 acres. Has the very best of improvements.
47-tf W. W. HAYS, Stanford, Ky.

W. H. MILLER. J. H. SOWDER.

MILLER & SOWDER,

REAL -:- ESTATE

Dealers and Brokers,

STANFORD, - - KENTUCKY

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PROPERTY FOR SALE.

1 Fine Blue Grass Farm of 333½ acres on pike and finely improved.

2. Farm of 100 acres, finely improved. Offered at low price.

4. Fine Blue Grass Farm, of 105 acres, in high state of cultivation, well improved; offered low.

5. Farm of 142 acres, near R. R. station. Good blue grass land; will sell cheap.

7. Blue Grass Farm of 132 acres, on pike, two miles from Stanford; good Blue-grass land; low price and on easy terms.

8 to 12. Town lots in Stanford in areas to suit purchasers.

17. Ninety-three acre fine farm with exce lent mill, dwelling and other improvements, on pike, 4 miles from Stanford.

24 Large blue grass farm, capable of division into smaller farms. Desirable in every particular. Offered low and on very easy terms.

26. Good two-story frame building; well finished on Main street, in Eastern part of Stanford. 25 feet front, 200 back. Will sell at a bargain.

27 Small farm of 19 acres on Hanging Fork. Will exchange for smal house and lot or sell at low price on easy terms.

29. Small farm of 80 acres, 2 miles from Stanford well improved, at a bargain.

31. Farm of 60 acres on Hanging Fork, near Turnersville Fine Blue grass land, well-watered, fronts on pike, with good improvements and nice young orchard. Price low.

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BEFORE THE WAR.

BY JAS. FRANKLIN FITTS.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A highly dramatic story, showing the lights and shadows of an era now fast passing into the dim distant past.

Be Sure and Read It!

Weeks passed swiftly by, and I remained at this delightful home. Remembering my promise, I wrote to Mr. Dorion, giving him a full account of affairs here, and of the condition of his old friend. I will say here, that the subject need not be again referred to, that, while my presence and the recollections it recalled had a temporary effect in withdrawing Mr. Bostock from the clouds that enveloped him, that unfortunate condition soon returned. He was sunk in melancholy, morose and peevish. There was never a time when the sight of his child or the sound of her voice would not cause him to brighten for a moment, and I could see that he sometimes tried to shake off his shadows and converse freely with me. But the effort was vain. The decline of his physical health was bad enough; but it was not to be compared to the changed condition of his mind. I watched him narrowly, and I began to think that Mr. Dorion was right. The man's mental faculties were impaired; but there was some mysterious terror, some haunting dread back of that condition. He would sit for an hour sunk in moody abstraction, and when suddenly addressed would start, look wildly at his daughter, and recover his sense of his surroundings slowly and with effort. Could all this be the result of remorse, the punishment of conscience for the slaying of Castex? No; for I recalled Mr. Dorion's shuddering description of the ferocity with which his friend had avowed that he meant to kill his adversary. My watchings, and my reflections by day and night, gave me no clew to the mystery of the man's demeanor, to the appalling change that had come over him.

So the weeks passed. One week had not gone when I was placed upon a footing of charming, cordial friendship with the beautiful daughter of this house. We read together, she often aloud from old French romances, in the original. She played and sang to me; she told me all about this strange region, with its natural wonders. I told her of the White mountains and the granite hills, the snowstorms and the cold of winter. All these things she had read of, but she listened to my stories as though they were leaves from some fairy chronicle. And, most charming of all, we would wander by the moonlight through the oak and magnolia grove; through the wide fields green with the cane leaves, to the edge of the impenetrable cypress swamps, where the cry of the pelican and the splash of the alligator could be heard.

Did I reflect as to whither all this was tending? Did it occur to me that the seed I was sowing could only come to a bitter harvest of impossibilities? In fact, I took no thought about it. I let the dream go on—the entrancing, enrapturing dream!

But my time was not all passed in this way. I became well acquainted with Le Fevre, and found that he was much more blunt than brutal; though the negroes all stood in fear of him. He took me over the plantation and explained the processes of cane-growing, cutting and grinding. We went over to New Orleans, put up for three days at the St. Charles, and examined the wonders of the crescent river-front with its forest of smoke-pipes and the busy scenes of the levee. We strolled in the French quarter of this unique city, which, within less than a century, has been under Spanish, French and American government; we visited the market; we rode in the suburbs on the hard and shining shell roads. Back again at the La Fourche plantation, we went over to the ancient French town of Thibodeaux, and dined at an inn, where, except the bread, I knew not the name of a single dish that I ate.

It was to me a season of glamour, a happy time, that I knew must end, somehow; yet I was treated precisely as though I were to remain forever. I wished not to break the spell; and it was only to test Mr. Bostock's feelings toward me that I said to him one day, when we were alone:

"I have been with you six weeks; is that not a pretty long visit?"

He roused himself and looked troubled.

"You don't think of leaving me, Dorr?"

"Why, sir—you know I've got my own way to make, somewhere. This is all pleasure and vacation."

"You like it here, then?"

"Indeed I do, sir. Everything is charming."

"Stay, then. It does me good to have you here. Stay till November, anyway. I can't have you go so soon. Do you want money?"

"No, sir."

"Tell me whenever you do. Enjoy yourself all you can—and don't think of going. I loved your father; I love you."

His hand was laid affectionately on my shoulder; a mist shone in his weary eyes.

So that was settled—for a time. I was not to leave him—nor Coralie. But that night in my dreams the warning face of Mr. Dorion came to me, and I seemed to hear his words again:

"There is a fearful mystery hanging over his past life. I do not know, you do not know, how you may become complicated with it, if you persist in going on."

CHAPTER XIII.

THE NEW PRODIGAL.

It was an evening of early September that the first shadow fell upon my pleasant existence at this home. Mr. Bostock's habit was to retire early. This night he had chosen to remain up, and was sitting in his easy chair upon the veranda. Coralie was at the piano; I sat on the upper step, listening to the laughter and banjo-strumming from the negro quarters. Le Fevre sat lower down, smoking, engaged in his own thoughts. There was no moon that night, and the tall figure that came up from the road was upon us before we saw it.



"YES, I THINK HE'LL SEE ME."

"Does Pierce Bostock live here?"

The voice seemed familiar to me, though I did not at first remember where I had heard it.

"Yes," said the overseer, gruffly. "What do you want?"

"I want to see him."

"Well, perhaps you can't. I attend to his business mostly. He don't see strangers."

"I am not a stranger. I reckon he'll see *me* when he knows I am here."

Mr. Bostock suddenly roused himself. "Who is that?" he asked.

"Yes, I think he'll see me," the stranger loudly repeated.

I heard a sigh from the invalid, a deep-drawn, troubled sigh.

"Tell him to go away," he faintly said. "What makes him come here to annoy me? I don't want to see him:"

"You hear, do you?" Le Fevre said, standing in front of the stranger. "What d'ye mean, coming here to trouble a sick man? You go, or I'll find a way to help you."

"O, very well. If Mr. Bostock won't see me, he'll hear of me. May be he'd like to have me take a turn around La Fourche and talk with the planters about old times. Good evening."

He turned on his heel.

"Stop!" said Mr. Bostock. "Tell him to come in."

He rose and walked into the parlor. The stranger followed. Perhaps a due regard for social propriety should have restrained me from following; but the impulse to do so, growing out of my recognition of the voice and my powerful interest in Mr. Bostock, was irresistible. As for the pugnacious overseer, the sharp words that he had had with the stranger and the constraint under which the planter was acting were sufficient reasons to cause him to go in also.

Coralie had heard the sound of voices and our entrance into the parlor. She came in with a lamp. The stranger was revealed. I had last seen him when he was put ashore by the captain of the Cotton Queen.

He sat down on a sofa and stretched himself out. Nobody else was seated. His impudent eye ranged round over the luxurious furniture of the apartment and coolly examined each one of us. Then, to my astonishment and disgust, he took a cigar from his case and scratching a match on the finely-grained panel of the wall he lit it and began to smoke.

Le Fevre started forward.

"Say the word, Mr. Bostock, and I'll pitch the insolent blackguard out of here, neck and heels."

The planter sat down and groaned.

"No," was all he said.

The intruder laughed, threw his head back, and blew rings of smoke upward to the ceiling.

"You won't be so fast, my friend, when you hear how good a right I've got to be here. That's Coralie, I suppose?"

Mr. Bostock gave a gesture of assent.

"Fine girl. Who might you be, young fellow? I don't remember to have met you before."

This was addressed to me.

"I have seen *you* before, certainly."

"You have! Where?"

"Up the river, when you were put ashore from the steamer for cheating with cards."

I spoke from impulse, just as I often acted. It would have been wiser for me to keep the words back. A little reflection would have told me that this was a dangerous man, and that I ought not needlessly to incur his enmity. But I had spoken, and the shaft had gone home. The man's evil face flushed and paled, and he gave me a vindictive look. He addressed himself to Mr. Bostock.

"My business is with you, sir. I want nothing with these people." With a slight pause, he continued:

"I was at Boutellier's, in New Orleans, yesterday. For the first time, he refused to advance me anything. I only asked him for a hundred dollars. He said you had stopped the account."

"It has been so long since I heard anything of you—"

"That you thought I was dead—eh? You hoped so, no doubt. If you'd taken the trouble to send to Boutellier, he'd have told you that your money never stayed very long in his hands."

Le Fevre whispered excitedly in my ear:

"What the devil does this mean? Since I have been there, the old man has deposited thousands of dollars in that bank, and not a cent has he drawn from there. Who is this fellow?"

"Tell me what you want," said the planter. "You promised me years ago that you would not come near me again. Go, now, and trouble me no more."

"Give me two thousand dollars first."

Mr. Bostock turned to Le Fevre.

"Make a check on Jacob Barker, New Orleans, for the amount payable to bearer."

Nothing that had thus far happened had greatly surprised me. I knew about this man what was not known to Coralie or Le Fevre; and, while she stood in consternation by her father's chair, the overseer did not cease to regard the interloper with threatening looks, as if he only wanted a little more provocation to attack him with his fists. Amazed as he was by the direction about the check, he went into the other room, prepared it, and brought it back on a book with a pen. Mr. Bostock signed it with trembling fingers.

"Give it to him."

The overseer took it and threw it upon the lounge. The man who lay there glanced at it and thrust it into his pocket.

"Go," said the planter.

"Pretty soon; don't hurry me. You must remember that we haven't met in many years. All your own fault; you would have it so. Now you have compelled me to come here to get money, you've got to acknowledge me."

"No—no!"

"You will! You're likely to die before I do; and where shall I come for money then? You know I was only a boy when we moved from here; I might find it hard to get myself recognized around here. It would be easier near Vicksburg; but I want the witnesses right here, in your own family. Tell these people who I am."

"You are one of the devils who has helped to make my life miserable," was the despairing cry of the planter.

"Will you tell them?"

"No."

"Very well. All La Fourche shall know the whole truth to-morrow. Mark me—the *whole* truth, I say!"

He turned to depart. Again he was recalled.

"Do you promise to keep *that* secret? Do you promise never to return here?"

"I will keep the secret. I will not return here in your lifetime—provided you keep my account good at Le Boutellier's. Now tell them!"

"Hold me up, Dorr—Le Fevre, stand back; this scoundrel must be satisfied and silenced. He wants me to tell you that he is my son, Conrad Bostock. That is true, I acknowledge it."

His head fell on his breast; his breath came hard and labored. His daughter placed her arm about his neck, and put her vinaigrette to his nostrils.



"THIS SCOUNDREL MUST BE SATISFIED AND SILENCED."

The gambler got up and looked with malignant triumph at the group.

"That's all, I believe," he drawled. "Coralie, I'm quite happy to have so fine a girl for a sister. You won't see your dear brother again for some time; that is, if your dutiful father behaves himself. Come and kiss me, my chicken!"

The girl gave a cry of disgust, and put out both hands to keep him off. I started toward him; but Le Fevre was too quick for me. The abundant wrath that he had been storing up for the last half hour could no longer be restrained. His powerful arm shot out straight from the shoulder, and Conrad Bostock sprawled his length on the carpet. He rose, confused and bleeding, caught one glance at the angry countenance of the overseer, snatched his hat and disappeared.

The planter seemed unconscious of what had last happened. He raised his eyes and looked around him.

"Is he gone?" he eagerly asked.

"Yes, father. What was it—"

"Sh, child, don't ask me anything. He is gone; he won't come back. Did he say anything about you, Corry?"

"He wanted to kiss me—the odious beast!—and good Mr. Le Fevre struck him."

"I'm sorry for that; Conrad is revengeful. But he *said* nothing about you?"

"No, father."

The planter seemed greatly relieved at the answer.

"I'll go to bed, now, child. I am very weary with all this."

When Coralie had withdrawn with him, Le Fevre sat and stared blankly at me.

"What's all this?" he blurted out.

I felt the shadows descending over this house: I knew now that they would involve me, for too plainly did I see by the anxious inquiries of Mr. Bostock that Coralie was concerned in the mystery—and Coralie was becoming all the world to me. The hard, rugged nature of the overseer was crossed with hearty human streaks; the events of the night had shown that he was a true friend to this old man and his child. So I told him all I knew of Pierce Bostock and his wayward son, and all that Mr. Dorion had told me of them. He listened attentively, and shook his shaggy head.

"This is all new to me," he said. "What in Satan's name it means, I don't know. But I *do* know that if I catch that scoundrel about here I'll duck him in the bayou."

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This stable, which is run in connection with the well-known Myers House, has been supplied with A New Lot of Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, and Summer's Supplies and is better than ever prepared to supply the public with

FIRST-CLASS RIGS OF ALL KINDS.

Personal and prompt attention given to Weddings Parties and Burials.

AL. BURNS, Manager. P. W. GREEN, Proprietor.

.....TAKE THE.....

MONON ROUTE

LOUISVILLE NEW ALBANY & CHICAGO RY.

THE POPULAR AND DIRECT

.....LINE TO.....

CHICAGO,

.....And.....

ALL POINTS WEST

.....And.....

NORTH-WEST.

WORLD'S FAIR

Visitors, remember the Monon is the line, with Vestibuled Trains, Dining Cars, Palace Chair Cars, Pullman Buffet Sleepers, at lowest rates.

For information address JAS. BARKER, G. P. A., Chicago. W. G. CRUSH, D. P. A., Louisville

Farmers Bank & Trust Co

OF STANFORD, KY.,

is now fully organized and ready for business with

Paid up Capital of - - $200,000.
Surplus, - 20 000.

SUCCESSOR to THE LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK OF STANFORD,

Now closing up) with the same assets and under the same management.

By provisions of its charter, depositors are as fully protected as are depositors in National Banks, its shareholders being held individually liable to the extent of the amount of their stock therein at the par value thereof, in addition to the amount invested in such shares. It may act as executor, administrator, trustee, &c., as fully as an individual.

To those who entrusted their buisiness to us while managing the Lincoln National Bank of Stanford, we we here tender our many thanks and trust they will continue to transact their business with us, offering as a guarantee for prompt attention to same, our twenty years' experience in banking and as liberal accommodations as are consistent with sound banking.

DIRECTORS:

J. J. Williams, Mt. Vernon;
J. M. Hail, Stanford;
J. S. Owsley, Stanford;
S. J. Embry, Stanford;
J. E. Lynn, Stanford;
J. F. Cash, Stanford;
William Gooch, Stanford;
A. W. Carpenter, Milledgeville, Ky
S. H. Shanks, President.
Dr. J. R. Owsley, Cashier,
W. M Bright, Telle

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF STANFORD, KY.

Capital Stock.....$200,000
Surplus.....21,300

Attention of the public is invited to the fact that this is the only National Bank in Stanford Under the provisions of the National Bank Act depositors are secured not only by the capital stock, but by the stockholders' liability for an amount equal to the stock, so that depositors of this institution are secured by a fund of $400,000. Five sworn statements of the condition of the bank are made each year to the United States government and its assets are examined at stated times by government agents, thus securing additions and perfect safety to depositors.

This institution, originally established as the Deposit Bank of Stanford in 1858, then re-organized as the National Bank of Stanford in 1865 and again re-organized as the First National Bank of Stanford in 1882, has had practically an uninterrupted existence of 32 years. It is better supplied now with facilities for transacting business promptly and liberally than ever before in its long and honorable career. Accounts of corporations, fiduciaries, firms and individuals respectfully solicited.

The Directory of this Bank is composed of Forestus Reid, Lincoln county;
S. T. Harris, Lincoln;
G. A. Lackey, Lincoln;
J. W. Hayden, Stanford;
S. H. Baughman, Lincoln;
J. S. Hocker, Stanford;
W. A. Tribble, Stanford;
M. D. Elmore, Stanford;
T. P. Hill, Stanford.
K. L. Tanner, McKinney;
M. J. Miller, Mt. Vernon.

J. S. Hocker, President;
John J. McRoberts, Cashier;
A. A. McKinney, Assistant Cashier.

POSTED.

This notice forewarns hunters, fishermen and others not to trespass on our lands without permission, as all such will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. Signed:

M. LACKOWITZ.
T. D. NEWLAND.
W. H. HAYS.
G. C. LYON.
FRED BAUMANN.
R. L. WHITE.
J. L. BECK.
T. C. BALL.
PETER BALMER.
I. S PHILLIPS.
J. E. BRUCE



Prof. E. W. Smith, Prin. Commercial College of Ky. University, Lexington, Ky., was awarded

MEDAL AND DIPLOMA

BY THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION,

For System of Book-keeping and General Business Education, etc. Cost to complete Business Course about $60, including tuition, books and board. Phonography, Type Writing and Telegraphy taught. For circulars, address, W. R. SMITH, President, Lexington, Ky.

SEMI-WEEKLY INTERIOR JOURNAL

STANFORD, KY., DECEMBER 8, 1893

E. C. WALTON, Business Manager

MEANS BUSINESS.

BUY your school books and school supplies of all kinds at A. R. Penny's.

WATCHES, clocks and jewelry repaired and warranted. Engraving a specialty, at A. R. Penny's.

THE largest stock of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Paints and Wall Paper at A. R. Penny's. Prescriptions a specialty.

PERSONAL POINTS.

MISS ANNE SHANKS has been a victim for the last two weeks of the prevailing influenza.

MRS. J. A. MUDD and children have returned from a visit to her parents in Hart county.

MR. AND MRS. COLEMAN WATERS have rented Miss Carrie Porter's house and gone to housekeeping.

PROF. M. G. THOMPSON, principal of Christian College, Hustonville, was here yesterday on business.

MR. E. F. NORTH has gone to Louisville to dispatch trains on the Main Line and Mr. T. F. Spink has been given the "third trick" at Rowland.

MRS. ADDIE PHILIPS, of Stanford, has been visiting her brother, Mr. F. W. Folger, Sr., who has been quite ill for several weeks past.—Jessamine Journal.

DR. A. S. PRICE and Miss Annie Alcorn, Mr. J. S. Wells and Miss Nannie Baughman went to Danville in the "glass front" to hear Gov. Taylor's lecture.

CAPT. AND MRS. FRANK HARRIS left for their new home at Lebanon Wednesday, taking with them the good wishes of everybody. Miss Alice Watts, of Chilicothe, O., a sister of Mrs. Harris, accompanied them.

MR. GEORGE C. KELLER, JR., who for 10 years has filled most satisfactorily a compositor's position in this office was notified by Gov. McCreary, Wednesday, of his appointment to a position in the Government printing office and will leave for the capital in a few days. Mr. Keller is one of the fastest type setters as well as one of the best all around printers in the State, and our regret at giving him up is only equalled by our gratification over his good fortune. He has always been obliging and in every way a model employe. His place will be hard to fill.

CITY AND VICINITY.

DANKS, the people's Jeweler. •

DANVILLE has adopted standard time. •

BIG line of holiday goods at Farris & Hardin's. •

FOR RENT.—Red House opposite College. W. P. Walton. •

FOR RENT.—A front room with board. Mrs. Kate Dudderar. •

CHRISTMAS presents in endless variety and very cheap at R. Zimmer's. •

PLUMBING, Plumbing. All kinds of plumbing done by Waters & Hackney. •

A NICE line of tin goods at Waters & Hackney's new tin shop. Depot street. •

WANTED, a good farm hand with small family for 1894. W. P. Tate, Stanford. •

FOR RENT.—A cottage of four rooms on Logan Avenue. Mrs. Mattie Nevius.•

COME and see that holiday bargains do exist and that we give them. Danks, the Jeweler. •

FOR SALE.—A buggy-phaeton and light spring wagon at J. B. DeNardi's carriage paint shop. •

MRS. W. S. WARREN has 52 yards of No. 1 rag carpet for sale. Call on her on Water Works Boulevard.

I WILL kill hogs and clean them for 40 cents and will deliver them to you for 10 cents extra. Pete Huston. •

MISS LIZZIE SLAYMAKER will take orders for oil paintings, crayon or any decorative art work for Xmas. 4t

GIVE our blacksmith a trial. He is a scientific workman and his charges are the same as others. Yeager & Yeager. •

READ our advertisement and come and get a cloak and dress cheaper than you ever bought them before. Severance & Son. •

THE man with the shooting gallery seems to be doing a good business. The Kentucky idea likes to be taught how to shoot.

AT Penny's you will find the largest, best selected stock and latest styles in watches and jewelry. New stock just received at prices lower than the lowest. •

THE foot ball fever has struck the boys here and they can be seen every afternoon falling and tumbling over each other in the Court Square. Unfortunately none of them have gotten hurt yet.

WHILE preparing to shoe one of P. W. Green's horses in Smith Embry's shop, yesterday afternoon, Henry James, colored, got too close to his heels and received a kick on his left leg, which broke the small bone just below the knee.

THE "old reliable" Jeweler, Penny. •

READY for work—Waters & Hackney's new tin shop. Depot street. •

THE only place to buy useful presents for Xmas is Hughes & Tate's. •

ONE life-size portrait given away with every dozen cabinets up till Christmas at Earp's gallery. •

SANTA CLAUS has made our house his great emporium for useful articles. Come and see. Hughes & Tate. •

MERCHANTS complain of hard times. Not so at Penny's; always busy. He sells the best goods at low prices. •

Do you know that right now we are ready for business, with a grand assortment of holiday gifts? Danks, the Jeweler. •

FINE weather, clear and bracing has prevailed for several days and the signal service says it will still be fair and warmer to-day.

TWENTY shares of Somerset Banking Co. stock for sale. If not sold before court day will be sold to the highest bidder. J. S. Hughes. •

AFTER January 1st, 1894, I will proceed to collect the unsettled accounts in my hands of Stephens & Knox by law. W. H. Higgins, Receiver. •

NEXT Wednesday night is the regular election of officers of the Maccabee Tent No. 7 and every member is requested and urged to be present as other important business must be attended to.

REMEMBER that Fred D. Losey, the great impersonator, will be at the Opera House next Thursday night, 14th. He is the first in the lecture course and all who heard him last season will want to do so again. Admission 50 cents or $1.50 for the season of four lectures.

THE Lincoln County Building & Saving Association is now issuing a new series of stock. Those wanting a safe investment for small amounts, payable in weekly installments can find no better. Jos. Severance, President, J. J. McRoberts, Secretary, W. M. Bright, Treasurer.

THE grip is epidemic here and nearly everybody is more or less affected. It gives one a most murderous feeling and an almost uncontrolable desire to go off and die. The writer has been in its clutches for a week and the wonder is he hasn't killed himself or somebody else.

THIEVES made a raid on Mr. B. W. Gaines' tobacco barn the other night and carried off 100 or more pounds of his finest natural leaf. On Wednesday night they visited Mrs. Mittie Hilton's hen roost and relieved it of two dozen hens and seven turkeys. Mrs. Hilton lives only a short distance from Mr. Gaines.

MR. JAMES PEPPLES called to see us Wednesday and informed us that not a single word in the item concerning him and his alleged affianced is true and that our informant is a liar, who manufactures entirely out of whole cloth. Of course we knew nothing personally about the matter and are more than willing to set the old man right.

"Is Marriage a Failure?" Go to Walton's Opera House Saturday night, Dec. 16th, and you will find out if you do not know by experience already. Joseph LeBrandt and his company of 18 clever comedians will tell all about it that night. The company carries a brass band and orchestra and makes things lively on the streets as well as in the Opera House.

LAST year P. Leeds' Division, No. 463, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, held their first annual hop at Walton's Opera House, and those who attended remember what a royal affair it was, those having it in charge leaving nothing undone for the pleasure of their guests. Rowland was headquarters of the division then, but the glory of that place having departed, it now holds forth at Lebanon Junction, where the second annual hop will be given in Stephens' Hall on New Year's night. Among the numbers on the dance program are "Waltz—Farewell to Rowland," "Quadrille—Pap Orndorff," "Polka—Ten Per Cent. Reduction," &c. The occasion promises to be a memorable one. This office has just gotten the invitations, cards, hop programs, &c., and they are daisies. Clark Rae, J. B. Keyer, R. L. Martin and David Burgess are the committee of arrangements.

A GOOD looking young lady and gentleman arrived by the K. C. Wednesday night, accompanied by a clerical looking gentleman, and it soon leaked out that the pair was on matrimony bent and had brought along the preacher to tie the knot. It was much after office hours and County Clerk Cooper had gone home, but he promptly responded on being sent for and issued the necessary papers for E. S. L. Parrish and Miss Flora H. McCord, both of Madison, to marry. Then in the presence of a few who had got on to the thing they were married at the Coffey House by Rev. T. Q. Martin, the clerical looking gentleman aforesaid, who is from Winchester. The newly wedded pair were so tired (?) after the long day's journey on the K. C. that they retired before a reporter could interview them, but the preacher told us that it was not a runaway couple and that they just came here for the novelty of the thing.

MRS. COUCH is as snug as a bug in a rug in her new quarters. One beauty of the situation is that there is no room for loafing within the post-office delivery.

MATRIMONIAL MATTERS.

—Mr. Arch Anderson, 23, and Miss Millie Manuel, just 15, were married at Thomas Manuel's yesterday.

—W. H. Warden, of Paducah, and Mrs. Frances Warden, of Kansas City, who had been husband and wife before, but were divorced, were married again in the latter city, Tuesday.

—A mathematical genius figures out that the money spent by young men visiting the World's Fair will result in postponing 987,966 marriages for periods ranging from two to three months.

—Mrs. Amanda Bloede, a young married woman of Louisville, committed suicide by shooting herself through the head on account of ill treatment by her husband. She ought to have shot his head off instead, the brute.

—Mrs. Josephine Harroll, a young widow, fell dead of heart disease while planting a rose bush on her husband's grave in the cemetery at St. Vincent's, Union county, Ky. Moral: Plant no roses on your husband's grave.

—Col. David Y. Lyttle, of Manchester, ex-State senator and lawyer of much prominence, gave thanks on Thanksgiving for his fourth wife. The groom's age is 78 and the bride, Miss Ellen Lunsford, is a charming mountain lass of 16 summers.

—At Nagoya, in China, a merchant, who is in his 65th year, has just divorced his 26th wife and is about to marry his 27th. He had resolved when he was young to marry 30 wives and is delighted that he has only three more to marry to keep his vow.

—Mrs. Mary Clay, wife of Hume Clay, now serving a term in the penitentiary for forging his grandfather's name to $100,000 worth of checks and getting the money on them, was granted, at Paris, a divorce from her husband and given the custody of her son and daughter.

—Young ladies, if you wish to marry, go to Jellico and start either a millinery or a mantua making establishment. A year or so ago three little maids from school, all from this county, went to the city that lies in two States and began business there. Two of them have already been won and married by Jellico men and the other has the "refewsial" of one.

—At 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, Miss Bettie Burton McKinney was joined in wedlock's holy bonds to Mr. Jerry Smith. The ceremony occurred at the home of the bride, Mrs. R. B. McKinney and was said by Rev. W. W. Bruce, of the Presbyterian church. Miss Jennie McKinney and Mr. Jack Smith and Miss Lottie Givens and Mr. Joe Barker were the attendants. The wedding march was played by Miss Nannie Kennedy in a very skillful and pleasing manner. A nice lunch followed the nuptials and the contracting parties and their attendants were driven to Stanford, where the first named took the train for the groom's home in Jellico, where he is a highly respected and rising young merchant. The bride is a model young lady, attractive in personalty and engaging in manners and will make the man of her choice a model wife. We congratulate him on winning her and hope that their married life, so auspiciously begun so far as the weather and surroundings are concerned, may be ever bright and happy.

DEATH'S DOINGS.

—Mrs. Ben Hawkins died at her home near Hustonville, Wednesday afternoon, of pneumonia, after an illness of several weeks, aged about 65. She was an excellent woman and a devout member of the Presbyterian church. Mrs. Hawkins was Miss Maria Reid and was left an orphan at an early age. She was adopted by Mr. John W. Reid, father of Mr. J. M. and Samuel Reid and remained in the family until her marriage. Besides a husband she leaves several grown children, who feel keenly their severe loss. After a short service by Rev. W. W. Bruce her body was laid to rest in the Hustonville cemetery, Thursday afternoon.

—COOK.—Death was surely a glad relief to Mr. J. M. Cook. It came at 3 A. M. yesterday, when the spirit freed from the suffering body took its flight. His end was indeed full of anguish and woe. Sick in mind and body for a long time, his last days were rendered more unbearable by a broken thigh, which gave him untold pain and suffering. At last it is all over and while his loved ones must feel a sense of relief that he is at rest, it is very, very hard for them to give up so loving and indulgent a father. Mr. Cook was born in this county on Dix River, 64 years ago last October and was one of four brothers and a half brother and sister, only two of whom are living. In January, 1859, he married Miss Lucy Belle Bailey, who made him a loving help-meet and bore him nine children, eight of whom survive, Mrs. G. B. Cooper, Mrs. R. J. Lyles, Mrs. E. C. Walton, Misses Sallie, Jessie and Kate Cook, Messrs. J. B., Moses and Tilden Cook. Some 35 or 40 years ago Mr. Cook formed a partnership with Mr. J. B. Green in the mercantile business and commenced business at Hustonville. They conducted it for several years and sold out to Welsh, Wiseman & Co., but bought it back again after a short time. They did a very large business and everybody thought they were making money, but bad debts got the best of them and they failed in 1876. The failure had a very depressing effect on Mr. Cook and he began at once to decline physically. Since then he has made other efforts to start in business, but was unsuccessful and in 1884 he secured the position of deputy collector of internal revenue, which he held for four years. At the time of his death he was trustee of the jury fund by appointment of Judge Saufley. A kinder spirit never found home in mortal breast than that possessed by Mr. Cook. He was accommodating to an unusual degree, charitable almost to a fault and ready always to spend and be spent for the alleviation of the sufferings of mankind. A member of the Christian church for years, he was one in truth as well as in name, and his daily life demonstrated his Christian character and love for his Master. Nearly two years ago his beloved wife was taken from him and that added to his previous trouble completely unnerved him. That they have been reunited never more to part must be a consoling thought to the sorrowing children, who in their great loss have the sincere sympathy of all who know them. May they find that comfort that He alone can give and in the great hereafter may they become a reunited family in the kingdom of Heaven.

Rev. W. L. Williams, who married the deceased, will preach the funeral sermon at his late residence near Hustonville at 10 o'clock this morning, after which the remains will be turned over to the Masonic fraternity, of which Mr. Cook had long been an honored member, and it will convey them to the cemetery there and lay them away with the beautiful ceremony of the order.

—Fire at Carlisle burned the general dry goods store of G. Heyman; loss $15,000, partly insured.

For a sore throat there is nothing better than a flannel bandage dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It will nearly always effect a cure in one night's time. This remedy is also a favorite for rheumatism and has cured many severe cases. 50c bottles for sale by W. B. McRoberts, Druggist, Stanford.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Clover Hay For Sale.

Either baled or unbaled. Will deliver either to Rowland or Stanford. Price very low.
8o 1m E. B. BEAZLEY, Stanford, Ky.

For Rent for 1894.

107 acres of land with a large house. Situated in Rowland and now occupied by J. W. Adams, and known as the Rodemer farm
J. S. OWSLEY, Trustee,
8o 4t Stanford, Ky.

For Sale or Rent.

MY BRICK LIVERY STABLE,

Situated on Depot Street in Stanford, Ky., or I will exchange for real estate in Lincoln county.
8o 1m J. N. MENEFEE, Stanford, Ky.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of D. G. Slaugh er, dec'd, will file the same properly certified to and proven with me by Jan. 1, '94. Any one knowing himself to be indebted to the estate will call and settle immediately.
R. H. BRONAUGH, Admr.,
79 1m Crab Orchard, Ky

A BIG OFFER.

I will give free of charge
ONE LIFE-SIZED PORTRAIT
To every person that will have one dozen of my fine cabinets made up till Christmas day. I have a sample of the portrait at my gallery that I propose to give away. Come and see what a gift you will get with every dozen cabinets.
78-tf A. J. EARP, Stanford, Ky.

Dress-Making.

MRS. COREY SAUNDERS,

Of Cincinnati, has located in Stanford for the purpose of conducting a Dress-Making Establishment. She is fully conversant with all the styles and in cutting uses the French Tailor System. She can be found at Mrs. Wm. Rice's on Lower Main Street, where she will be glad to have the ladies call on her. 77-1m

TO THE LADIES.

Having secured the services of Miss Mattie Allen from Cincinnati as Trimmer for this season, I cordially invite the ladies to inspect a carefully selected stock of Millinery at prices to suit the times. The ladies are invited to see my nice, new line of Stamped Linen and Embroidery Materials.
MISS LICCIE BEAZLEY, Stanford, Ky

PUBLIC SALE.

ON MONDAY, DEC. 11, 1893,

At the Court-house in Stanford, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder,

A NICE FARM OF 19 ACRES,

Lying in Lincoln Co., Ky., on Hanging Fork, about ½ mile above the bridge on the Stanford & Danville pike, it being the place where I now live. Good dwelling of six rooms. Barn and all necessary outbuildings and splendid garden. Never-failing water. Farm all under good fence and in high state of cultivation. Will be sold on easy terms.

For further information apply to Miller & Sowder, Real Estate Dealers, Stanford, Ky.
77-td MRS. HETTIE PETERS.

Great Slaughter.

The axe this week and next will be dripping with the gore of slaughtered prices. Children's Short Cloaks, former price $5, reduced this week to $2. Misses Long Cloaks, former price $10 and $12, reduced now to $8.50. Misses $6.50 and $7 cloaks, reduced to $5. and a proportionate reduction will be made on all Ladies' Cloaks. Our finest Black Cloaks that were $20, can now be bought for $13 50.

Don't Run Off After Strange Gods

And do like so do, pay 25 per cent. more for goods than home prices. Sad to tell, many who would have merchants to assist in supporting every thing at home, never assist them in business that they would be able to do so. If you need

CLOAKS, OVERCOATS,

Mens' Suits, or Shoes and Boots, or Hats, you should come and look through our stock before buying. We have some mens' and boys' odd clothing that goes at half price. Santa Claus has made us the great distributing center for all things in our line. Towels, table linen napkins, shopping bags, mufflers, underwear, comforts, blankets, silk and linen handkerchiefs, nice dress goods, and in fact all the useful articles and the stuff that will do you good after Xmas is gone. Buy useful presents for your friends then you will be remembered long after Santa has gone.

HUGHES & TATE.

OIL! OIL!

Will be delivered right at your door on the following days or the day thereafter. You will not be disappointed. It will be out your way as follows:

Crab Orchard and Preachersville Pikes.....Every Monday
Dudderar's Mill Pike.....Every Tuesday
Lancaster Pike.....Every Wednesday
Danville Pike.....Every Thursday
Hustonville Pike.....Every Friday
Somerset Pike.....Every Saturday
Stanford.....Every Saturday
Rowland.....Every Wednesday

ALBERT HOMMEL, Rowland, Ky.

HAVE YOU A SWEETHEART,

A RELATIVE OR FRIEND,

Mother, Father, Child,

BROTHER OR SISTER?

If so we know you are going to make them a present during the

Holidays!

And in making your selection you can not afford to pass us by, because we have a large line of Xmas goods for less money than any place outside of the cities.

DR. S. C. HOCKER, The Druggist.

W. H. WEAREN & CO.

—Heaequarters for—

STOVES & STOVE REPAIRS

Of all kinds. The most complete line of

HEATING : STOVES

Ever in Stanford. Prices according to the times.

B. B. KING. GEORGE B. PREWITT.

KING & PREWITT.

MORELAND, KY.,

We have opened up a nice line of

Dry Goods, Notions, Dress Goods, Clothing Boots, Shoes, Hats, Groceries, Hardware,

We are daily receiving our Fall Goods, which we are marking down lower than ever.

Terms cash or country produce. Give us a call. We will save you money.

We are opening up a splendid line of Fall Millinery.

We have for sale 24 broke mules 4 years old.

Corn Wanted.

KING & PREWITT.

OYSTERS!

Oysters always on hand, either in bulk or cans, or served to order in any style, with celery, etc.

Fruits of Every Kind,

And all fresh and fine and sold at astonishingly low prices.

Candies, Nuts, &c., in great variety and abundance. Come in and have a basket fixed up for your wife or girl.

Splendid Dinner for 25c.

R. ZIMMER.

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SEMI-WEEKLY INTERIOR JOURNAL

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Mr. Cleveland Sends a Communication to Congress.

Very Brief Mention Made of the Hawaiian Affair---Special Message to Come.

WILSON TARIFF BILL APPROVED.

Says Tariff Reform Should Go Forward and Regards the Free Listing of Raw Materials a Necessity of Manufacture in This Country — Department Reports Summarized—Growth of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The message of President Cleveland was shorter than usual, for him, containing but about 13,000 words. In brief it was as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

The constitutional duty which requires the president from time to time to give to the congress information of the state of the Union and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, is fittingly entered upon by commending to the congress a careful examination of the detailed statements and well supported recommendations contained in the reports of the heads of departments, who are chiefly charged with the executive work of the government. In an effort to abridge this communication as much as is consistent with its purpose, I shall supplement a brief reference to the contents of these departmental reports by the mention of such executive business and incidents as are not embraced therein, and by such recommendations as appear to be at this particular time appropriate.

Foreign Relations.

While our foreign relations have not at all times during the past year been entirely free from perplexity, no embarrassing situation remains that will not yield to the spirit of fairness and love of justice, which, joined with consistent firmness, characterize a truly American foreign policy.

My predecessor having accepted the office of arbitrator of the long standing missions boundary dispute, tendered to the president by the Argentine Republic and Brazil, it has been my agreeable duty to receive the special envoys commissioned by those stated to lay before me evidence and arguments in behalf of their respective governments.

The outbreak of domestic hostilities in the Republic of Brazil found the United States alert to watch the interests of our citizens in that country, with which we carry on important commerce.

Several vessels of our new navy are now, and for some time have been, stationed at Rio de Janeiro. The struggle being between the established government, which controls the machinery of administration, and with which we maintain friendly relations, and certain officers of the navy employing the vessels of their command in an attack upon the national capital and chief seaport, and lacking, as it does, the elements of divided administration, I have failed to see that the insurgents can reasonably claim recognition as belligerants.

Thus far the position of our government has been that of an attentive but impartial observer of the unfortunate conflict. The convention between our government and Chili, having for its object the settlement and adjustment of the demands of the two countries against each other, has been made effective by the organization of the claims commission provided for.

The two governments failing to agree upon the third member of the commission, the good offices of the president of the Swiss republic were invoked, as provided in the treaty, and the selection of the Swiss representative in this country to complete the organization was gratifying alike to the United States and Chili. The vexatious question of so-called legation asylum for offenders against the state and its laws was presented anew in Chili by the unauthorized action of the late United States minister in receiving into his official residence two persons who had just failed in an attempt at revolution and against whom criminal charges were pending, growing out of a former abortive disturbance, the doctrine of asylum as applied to this case is not sanctioned by the best precedents, and, when allowed, tends to encourage sedition and strife. Under no circumstances can the representatives of this government be permitted, under the ill-defined fiction of extra territoriality, to interrupt the administration of criminal justice in the countries to which they are accredited. A temperate demand having been made by the Chilian government for the correction of this conduct in the instance mentioned, the minister was instructed no longer to harbor the offenders.

The legislation last year known as

The Geary Law,

quiring the registration of all Chinese laborers entitled to residence in the United States and the deportation of all not complying with the provisions of the act within the time prescribed, met with much opposition from Chinese in this country. Acting upon the advice of eminent counsel that the law was unconstitutional, the great mass of Chinese laborers, pending jurdicial inquiry as to its validity, in good faith declined to apply for the certificates required by its provisions. A test case upon proceeding by habeas corpus was brought before the supreme court, and, on May 15, 1893, a decision was made by that tribunal sustaining the law.

It is believed that under the recent amendment of the act extending the time for registration, the Chinese laborers thereto entitled, who desire to reside in this country, will now avail themselves of the renewed privilege thus afforded of establishing by lawful procedure their right to remain, and that thereby the necessity of enforced deportation may to a great degree be avoided.

It has devolved upon the United States minister at Peking, as dean of the diplomatic body, and in the absence of a representative of Sweeden and Norway, to press upon the Chinese government reperation for the recent murder of Swedish missionaries at Sung Pu. The question is of vital interest to all countries whose citizens engage in missionary work in the interior.

By article 12 of the general act of Brussels, signed July 2, 1890, for the suppression of the slave trade, and the restriction of certain injurious commerce in the independent state of the Congo and in the adjacent zone of Central Africa, the United States and the other signatory powers agreed to adopt appropriate means for the punishment of persons selling arms and ammunition to the natives and for the confiscation of the inhibited articles.

It being the plain duty of this government to aid in suppressing the nefarious traffic, impairing as it does the praiseworthy and civilizing efforts now in progress in that region, I recommend that an act be passed prohibiting the sale of arms and intoxicants to natives in the regulated zone by our citizens.

Costa Rica has lately testified its friendliness by surrendering to the United States in the absence of a convention of extradition, but upon duly submitted evidence of criminality, a noted fugitive from justice. It is trusted that the negotiation of a treaty with that country to meet recurring cases of this kind will soon be accomplished.

In my opinion treaties for reciprocal extradition should be concluded with all those countries with which the United States has not already conventional arrangements of that character. I have deemed it fitting to express to the governments of Costa Rica and Columbia the kindly desire of the United States to see their pending boundary dispute finally closed by arbitration in conformity with the spirit of the treaty concluded between them some years ago. Our relations with the French republic continue to be intimate and cordial. I sincerely hope that the extradition treaty with that country, as amended by the senate, will soon be operative.

[illegible] occasional questions affecting our naturalized citizens returning to the land of their birth have arisen in our intercourse with Germany, our relations with that country continue satisfactory.

The questions affecting our relations with Great Britain have been treated in a spirit of friendliness. Negotiations are in progress between the two governments with a view to such concurrent action as will make the award and regulations agreed upon by the Behring sea tribunal of arbitration practically effective, and it is not doubted that Great Britain will cooperate freely with this country for the accomplishment of that purpose.

The dispute growing out of the discriminating tolls of the Welland canal, upon cargoes of cereals bound to and from the lake ports of the United States, was adjusted by the substitution of a more equitable schedule of charges, and my predecessor thereupon suspended his proclamation imposing discriminating tolls upon British transit through our canals.

A request for additions to the list of extraditable offenses covered by the existing treaty between the two countries is under consideration.

During the past year an American citizen employed in a subordinate commercial position in Hayti, after suffering a protracted imprisonment on an unfounded charge of smuggling, was finally liberated upon judicial examination. Upon urgent representation to the Haytian government, a suitable indemnity was paid to the sufferer. By a law of Hayti, a sailing vessel having discharged her cargo, is refused clearance until the duties on such cargo have been paid. The hardship of this measure upon American ship owners who conduct the bulk of the carrying trade of that country has been insisted on with a view of securing the removal of this cause of complaint.

Upon receiving authentic information of the firing upon an American mail steamer touching at the port of Amapala because her captain refused to deliver up a passenger in transit from Nicaragua to Guatemala upon demand of the military authorities of Honduras our minister to that country under instructions protested against the wanton act and demanded satisfaction. The government of Honduras, actuated by a sense of justice and in a spirit of the utmost friendship, promptly disavowed the illegal conduct of its officers and expressed sincere regret for the occurrence.

It is confidently anticipated that a satisfactory adjustment will soon be reached of the questions arising out of the seizure and use of American vessels by insurgents in Honduras and the subsequent denial by the successful government of commercial privileges to those vessels on that account.

A notable part of the southeasterly coast of Liberia, between the Cavally and San Pedro rivers, which for nearly half a century has been generally recognized as belonging to that republic by cession and purchase, has been claimed to be under the protectorate of France in virtue of agreements entered into by the native tribes over whom Liberia's control has not been well maintained.

More recently negotiations between the Liberian representative and the French government resulted in the signature at Paris of a treaty whereby as an adjustment certain Liberian territory is ceded to France. This convention at last advices had not been ratified by the Liberian legislature and executive.

Feeling a sympathetic interest in the fortunes of the little commonwealth, the establishment and development of which were largely aided by the benevolence of our countrymen, and which constitutes the only independently sovereign state on the west coast of Africa, this government has suggested to the French government its earnest concern lest territorial impairment in Liberia should take place without her unconstrained consent.

Our relations with Mexico continue to be of that close and friendly nature which should always characterize the intercourse of two neighboring republics.

The work of re-locating the monuments marking the boundary between the two countries from Paso del Norte to the Pacific is now nearly completed.

The commission recently organized under the conventions of 1884 and 1889; it is expected, will speedily settle disputes growing out of the shifting currents of the Rio Grande river east of El Paso.

Nicaragua has recently passed through two revolutions, the party at first successful having in turn been displaced by another. Our newly appointed minister, by his timely good offices, sided in a peaceful adjustment of the controversy involved in the first conflict.

The large American interests established in that country in connection with the Nicaragua canal were not molested.

The Nicaragua Canal company has unfortunately become financially seriously embarassed, but a generous treatment has been extended to it by the government of Nicaragua. The United States are especially interested in the successful achievement of the vast undertaking this company has in charge. That it should be accomplished under distinctively American auspices and its enjoyment assured not only to the vessels of this country as a channel of communication between our Atlantic and Pacific seaboards but to the ships of the world in the interests of civilization, is a proposition which, in my judgment, does not admit of question.

Led by a desire to compose differences and contribute to the restoration of order in Samoa, which for some years previous had been the scene of conflicting foreign pretensions and native strife, the United States, departing from its policy, consecrated by a century of observance, entered four years ago into the treaty of Berlin, thereby becoming jointly bound with England and Germany to establish and maintain Malletoa Lanpepa as king of Samoa.

The treaty provided for a foreign court of justice; a municipal council for the district of Apin, with a foreign president thereof, authorized to advise the king; a tribunal for the settlement of native and foreign land titles, and a revenue system for the kingdom. It entailed upon the three powers that part of the cost of the new government not met by the revenue of the islands.

Early in the life of this triple protectorate the native dissensions, it was designed to quell, revived. Rivals defied the authority of the new king, refusing to pay taxes and demanding the election of a ruler by native suffrage. Mataafa, an aspirant to the throne, and a large number of his native adherents were in open rebellion on one of the islands.

Quite lately, at the request of the other powers, and in fulfillment of its treaty obligations, this government agreed to unite in a joint military movement of such dimensions as would probably secure the surrender of the insurgents without bloodshed. The warship Philadelphia was accordingly put under orders for Samoa, but before she arrived the threatened conflict was precipitated by King Malietoa's attack upon the insurgent camp. Mataafa was defeated and a number of his men killed. The British and German naval vessels present subsequently secured the surrender of Mataafa and his adherents. The defeated chief and 10 of his principal supporters were deported to a German island of the Marshal group, where they are held as prisoners under the joint responsibility and cost of three powers.

An extradition treaty with Norway has recently been exchanged and proclaimed.

Hawaii.

It is hardly necessary for me to state that the questions arising from our relations with Hawaii have caused serious embarrassment. Just prior to the installation of the present administration, the existing government of Hawaii had been suddenly overthrown and a treaty of annexation had been negotiated between the provisional government of the islands and the United States and submitted to the senate for ratification. This treaty I withdrew for examination and dispatched Hon. James A. Blount, of Georgia, to Honolulu as a special commissioner to make an impartial investigation of the circumstances attending the change of government, and of all the conditions bearing upon the subject of the treaty. After a thorough and exhaustive examination, Mr. Blount submitted to me his report, showing beyond all question that the constitutional government of Hawaii had been subverted with the active aid of our representatives to that government and through the intimidation caused by the presence of an armed naval force of the United States, which was landed for that purpose at the instance of our minister.

Upon the facts developed it seemed to me the only honorable course for our government to pursue was to undo the wrong that had been done by those representing us and to restore as far as practicable the status existing at the time of our forcible intervention. With a view of accomplishing this result within the constitutional limits of executive power and recognizing all our obligations and responsibilities growing out of any changed conditions, brought about by our unjustifiable interference, our present minister at Honolulu has received appropriate instructions to that end. Thus far no information of the accomplishment of any definite results has been received from him.

Additional advices are soon expected. When received they will be promptly sent to the congress, together with all other information at hand, accompanied by a special executive message fully detailing all the facts necessary to a complete understanding of the case, and presenting a history of all the material events leading up to the present situation.

Arbitration.

By a concurrent resolution, passed by the senate Feb. 14, 1890, and by the house of representatives on the 3d of April following, the president was requested "To invite, from time to time, as fit occasion may arise, negotiations with any government with which the United States has or may have diplomatic relations, to the end that any differences or disputes arising between the two governments which can not be adjusted by diplomatic agency may be referred to arbitration and be peacably adjusted by such means."

April 18, 1890, the International American conference of Washington, by resolution, expressed the wish that all controversies between the republics of America and the nations of Europe might be settled by arbitration and recommended that the government of each nation represented in that conference should communicate this wish to all friendly powers. A favorable response has been received from Great Britain in the shape of a resolution adopted by parliament July 16 last, cordially sympathizing with the purpose in view and expressing the hope that her majesty's government will lend ready co-operation to the government of the United States upon the basis of the concurrent resolution above quoted.

It affords me signal pleasure to lay this parliamentary resolution before the congress, and to express my sincere gratification that the sentiment of two great and kindred nations is thus authoritatively manifested in favor of the rational and peaceable settlement of international quarrels by honorable resort to arbitration.

Ambassadors

Since the passage of the act of March 3, 1893, authorizing the president to raise the grade of our envoys to correspond with the rank in which foreign countries accredit their agents here, Great Britain, France, Italy and Germany have conferred upon the irrepresentatives at this Capitol the title of ambassador, and have responded by accrediting the agents of the United States in those countries with the same title. A like elevation of mission is announced by Russia and when made will be similarly met. The step fittingly comports with the position the United States hold in the family of nations.

During a former administration I took occasion to recommend a recast of the

Laws Relating to the Consular Service

In order that it might become a more efficient agency in the promotion of the interests it was intended to subserve. The duties and powers of consuls have been expanded with the growing requirements of our foreign trade. Discharging important duties affecting our commerce and American citizens abroad, and in certain countries exercising judicial functions, these officers should be men of character, intelligence and ability.

Upon proof that the legislation of Denmark secures copyright to American citizens on equal footing with its own, the privileges of our copyright laws have been extended by proclamation to subjects of that country.

Treasury.

The secretary of the treasury reports that the receipts of the government from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, amounted to $461,716,561.94 and its expenditures to $459,374,674.29. There was collected from customs $205,355,016.73 and from internal revenue $161,027,623.93. Our dutiable imports amounted to $421,856,711, an increase of $52,453,907 over the preceding year, and importations free of duty amounting to $444,544,211, a decrease from the preceding year of $13,455,447. Internal revenue receipts exceeded those of the preceding year by $7,147,445.32.

On the first day of November, 1893, the amount of money of all kinds in circulation, or not included in treasury holdings, was $1,718,544,682, an increase for the year of $112,404,947. Estimating our population at 67,426,000 at the time mentioned, the per capita circulation was $25.49. On the same date there was in the treasury gold bullion amounting to $86,657,273, and silver bullion which was purchased at a cost of $126,301,553.

The purchases of silver under the law of July 14, 1890, during the last fiscal year, aggregated 54,008,162.59 fine ounces, which cost $45,531,374.53. The total amount of silver purchased from the time that the law became operative until the repeal of its purchasing clause, on the first day of November, 1893, was 168,674,500.46 fine ounces, which cost $155,930,940.84. Between the first day of March, 1878, and the first day of November, 1893, the government purchased, under all laws, 503,003,717 fine ounces of silver at a cost of $518,622,948.

The silver dollars that have been coined under the act of July 14, 1890, number 36,087,285. The seignlorage arising from such coinage was $6,977,098 39, leaving on hand in the mints 140,699,760 fine ounces of silver, which cost $126,758,218.

Our total coinage of all metals during the last fiscal year consisted of 97,285,875 pieces valued at $43,665,178 90, of which there are $30,035,140 in gold coin, $5,343,717 in silver dollars, $7,217,220.90 in subsidiary silver coin, and $1,083,102.90 in minor coins.

It is estimated that on the first day of July, 1893, the metallic stock of money in the United States, consisting of coin and bullion, amounted to $1,213,559,169, of which $597,697,685 was gold and $615,861,484 was silver.

The recent repeal of the provision of law requiring the purchase of silver bullion by the government as a feature of our monetary scheme has made an entire change in the complexion of our currency affairs. I do not doubt that the ultimate result of this action will be most salutary and far-reaching.

In the nature of things, however, it is impossible to know at this time precisely what conditions will be brought about by the change, or what, if any, supplementary legislation may, in the light of such conditions, appear to be essential or expedient.

Of course, after the recent financial perturbation, time is necessary for the reestablishment of business confidence. When, however, through this restored confidence, the money which has been frightened into hoarding places is returned to trade and enterprise, a survey of the situation will probably disclose a safe path leading to a permanently sound currency abundantly sufficient to meet every requirement of our increasing population and business. In the pursuit of this object we should resolutely turn away from alluring and temporary expedients, determined to be content with nothing less than a lasting and comprehensive financial plan. In these circumstances, I am convinced that a reasonable delay in dealing with this subject instead of being injurious will increase the probability of wise action.

The Monetary Conference

which assembled at Brussels upon our invitation was adjourned on the 30th day of November, in the present year.

The considerations just stated and the fact that a definite proposition from us seemed to be expected from us upon the reassembling of the conference, led us to express a willingness to have the meeting still further postponed.

It seems to me that it would be wise to give general authority to the president to invite other nations to such a conference at any time when there should be a fair prospect of accomplishing an international agreement on the subject of coinage.

I desire also to earnestly suggest the wisdom of amending the existing statutes in regard to the issuance of government bonds. The authority now vested in the secretary of treasury to issue bonds is not as clear as it should be, and the bonds authorized are disadvantageous to the government both as to the time of their maturity and rate of interest.

The superintendent of immigration, through the secretary of the treasury, reports that during the last fiscal year there arrived at our ports 440,793 immigrants. Of these 1,003 were not permitted to land under the limitations of the law, and 577 were returned to the countries from whence they came by reason of their having become public charges. The total arrivals were 141,034 less than for the previous year.

War.

The secretary of war reports that the strength of the army on the 30th day of September last was 25,773 enlisted men and 2,144 officers.

The total expenditures of the department for the year ending June 30, 1893, amounted to $51,966,074.89. Of this sum $1,992,581.95 was for salaries and contingent expenses, $23,377,828.35 for the support of the military establishment, $6,077,033.18 for miscellaneous objects and $20,515,631.41 for public works. This latter sum includes $15,296,876.46 for river and harbor improvements, and $3,966,141.30 for fortifications and other works of defense.

The total enrollment of the militia of the several states was on the 31st of October of the current year, 112,537 officers and enlisted men. The officers of the army detailed for the inspection and instruction of this reserve of our military force report that increased interest and marked progress are apparent in the discipline and efficiency of the organization.

Neither Indian outbreaks nor domestic violence have called the army into service during the year, and the only active military duty required of it has been in the department of Texas, where violations of the neutrality laws of the United States and Mexico were promptly and efficiently dealt with by the troops, eliciting the warm approval of the civil and military authorities of both countries.

It is gratifying to note that we have begun to attain completed results in the comprehensive scheme of sea coast defense and fortification, entered upon eight years ago. A large sum has been already expended, but the cost of maintenance will be inconsiderable as compared with the expense of construction and ordnance.

The manufacture of heavy ordnance keeps pace with the current needs, but to render these guns available for the purposes they are designed to meet, emplacements must be prepared for them. Progress has been made in this direction, and it is desirable that congress, by adequate appropriations, should provide for the uninterrupted prosecution of this necessary work.

After much preliminary work and examination in accordance with the requirements of the law, the board appointed to select a magazine rifle of modern type with which to replace the obsolete Springfield rifle of the infantry service completed its labors during the last year, and the work of manufacture is now in progress at the national armory at Springfield. It is confidently expected that by the end of the current year our infantry will be supplied with a weapon equal to that of the most progressive armies of the world.

The work on the projected Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military park has been prosecuted with zeal and judgment, and its opening will be celebrated during the coming year.

The reports of the Military academy at West Point and the special schools for special instruction of officers show marked advance in the education of the army and a commendable ambition among its officers to excel in the military profession and to fit themselves for the highest service to the country.

The Report of the Attorney General

contains the usual summary of the affairs and proceedings of the department of justice for the past year, together with certain recommendations as to needed legislation on various subjects. I can not too heartily indorse the proposition that the fee system as applicable to the compensation of United States attorneys, marshals, clerk of federal courts and United States commissioners, should be abolished with as little delay as possible.

The report of the postmaster general contains a detailed statement of the operations of the postoffice department during the last fiscal year and much interesting information touching this important branch of the public service.

The business of the mails indicate with absolute certainty the condition of the business of the country, and depression in financial affairs inevitably and quickly reduces the postal revenue. Therefore a larger discrepancy than usual between the postoffice receipts and expenditures is the expected and unavoidable result of the distressing stringency which has prevailed throughout the country during much of the time covered by the postmaster general's report. There was a deficiency last year of nearly $8,000,000.

The total number of postoffices in the United States on the 30th day of June, 1893, was 68,403, an increase of 1,284 over the preceding year. Of these 3,360 were presidential, an increase in that class of 204 over the preceding year.

The report of the secretary of the navy contains a history of the operations of his department during the past year, and exhibits a most gratifying condition of the personnel of our navy. He presents a satisfactory account of the progress which has been made in the construction of vessels, and makes a number of recommendations to which attention is especially invited.

Progress in the construction of new vessels has not been as rapid as was anticipated. There have been delays in the completion of unarmored vessels, but for the most part they have been such as are constantly occurring even in countries having the largest experience in naval ship building. The most serious delays, however, have been in the work upon armored ships. The trouble has been the failure of contractors to deliver armor as agreed. The difficulties seem now, however, to have been all overcome, and armor is being delivered with satisfactory promptness.

As a result of the experience acquired by ship builders and designers and material men it is believed that the dates when vessels will be completed can now be estimated with reasonable accuracy. Great guns, rapid fire guns, torpedoes and powder are being promptly supplied.

Since 1886 congress has, at each session, authorized the building of one or more vessels, and the secretary of the navy presents an earnest plea for the continuance of this plan. He recommends the authorization of at least one battle ship and six torpedo boats.

While I am distinctly in favor of consistently pursuing the policy we have inaugurated of building up a thorough and efficient navy, I cannot refrain from the suggestion that the congress should carefully take into account the number of unfinished vessels on our hands and the depleted condition of our treasury in considering the propriety of an appropriation at this time to begin new work.

The method of employing mechanical labor at navyyards through boards of labor and making efficiency the sole test by which laborers are employed and continued is producing the best results and the secretary is earnestly devoting himself to its development. Attention is invited to the statements of his report in regard to the workings of the system.

Pensions.

The secretary of the interior has the supervision of so many important subjects that his report is of especial value and interest. On the 30th day of June, 1893, there were on the pension rolls 966,012 names, an increase of 89,944 over the number on the rolls June 30, 1892. Of these there were 17 widows and daughters of revolutionary soldiers, the survivors of the war of 1812, 5,425 widows of soldiers of that war, 21,516 survivors and widows of the Mexican war, 3,882 survivors and widows of Indian wars, 284 army nurses and 475,645 survivors and widows and children of deceased soldiers and sailors of the war of the rebellion. The latter number represents those pensioned on account of disabilities or death resulting from army and navy service. The number of persons remaining on the rolls June 30, 1893, who were pensioned under the act of June 27, 1890, which allows pensions on account of death and disability not chargeable to army service, was 459,155.

The number added to the rolls during the year was 123,684, and the number dropped was 33,690. The first payments on pensions allowed during the year amounted to $33,756,849.95. This includes arrears, or the accumulation between the time from which the allowance of pensions dates and the time of actually granting the certificates.

Although the law of 1890 permits pensions for disability not related to military service, yet as a requisite to its benefits a disability must exist incapacitating applicants "from the performance of manual labor to such a degree as to render them unable to earn a support."

The execution of this law in its early stages does not seem to have been in accord with its true intention, but toward the close of the last administration an authoritative construction was given to the statute, and since that time this construction has been followed. This has had the effect of limiting the operation of the law to its intended purpose. The discovery having been made that many names had been put upon the pension roll by means of wholesale and gigantic frauds, the commissioner suspended payments upon a number of pensions which seemed to be fraudulent or unauthorized pending a complete examination giving notice to the pensioners in order that they might have an opportunity to establish, if possible, the justice of their claims notwithstanding apparent invalidity.

This, I understand, is a practice which has for a long time prevailed in the pension bureau; but after entering upon these recent investigations the commissioner modified this rule so as not to allow, until after a complete examination, interference with the payment of a pension apparently not altogether void, but which had merely been fixed at a rate higher than that authorized by law. I am unable to understand why frauds in the pension rolls should not be exposed and corrected with thoroughness and vigor. Every name fraudulently put upon these rolls is a wicked imposition upon the kindly sentiment in which pensions have their origin; every fraudulent pensioner has become a bad citizen; every false oath in support of a pension has made perjury more common, and false and undeserving pensioners rob the people not only of their money, but of the patriotic sentiment which the survivors of a war, fought for the preservation of the Union, ought to inspire. Thousands of neighborhoods have their well known fraudulent pensioners, and recent developments of the bureau establish appalling conspiracies to accomplish pension frauds. By no means the least wrong done is to brave and deserving pensioners, who certainly ought not to be condemned to such association.

Those who attempt, in the line of duty, to rectify these wrongs, should not be accused of enmity or indifference to the claims of honest veterans. The sum expended on account of pensions for the year ending June 30, 1893, was $156,740,467 14. The commissioner estimates that $165,000,000 will be required to pay pensions during the year ending June 30, 1894.

The condition of the Indians and their ultimate fate are subjects which are related to a sacred duty of the government, and which strongly appeal to the sense of justice and the sympathy of our people. Our Indians number about 248,000.

Agriculture.

The report of the secretary of agriculture will be found exceedingly interesting, especially to that large part of our citizens intimately concerned in agricultural occupations.

The exports of agricultural products from the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, attained the enormous figure of $300,000,000, in round numbers being 78.7 per cent of our total exports. In the last fiscal year this aggregate was greatly reduced, but nevertheless reached $615,000,000, being 75.1 per cent of all American commodities exported.

A review of our agricultural exports with special reference to their destination will show that in almost every line the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland absorbs by far the largest proportion. Of cattle the total exports aggregated in value for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, $36,000,000, of which Great Britain took considerably over $25,000,000. Of beef products of all kinds, our total exports were $28,000,000, of which Great Britain took $24,000,000. Of products the total exports were $84,000,000, of which Breat Britain took $53,000,000. In breadstuffs, cotton and minor products like proportions sent to the same destination are shown.

The work of the statistical division of the department of agriculture deals with all that relates to the economics of farming. The main purpose of its monthly reports is to keep the farmers informed as fully as possible of all matters having any influence upon the world's markets in which their products find sale. Its publications relate especially to the commercial side of farming.

It is therefore of profound importance and vital concern to the farmers of the United States, who represent nearly one-half of our population, and also of direct interest to the whole country, that the work of this division be efficiently performed and the information it has gathered be promptly diffused.

It is a matter for congratulation to know that the secretary will not spare any effort to make this part of his work thoroughly useful.

In each state and territory an agricultural experiment station has been established. These stations by their very character and name are the proper agencies to experiment with and test new varieties of seeds, and yet this indiscriminate and wasteful distribution by legislation and legislators continues, answering no purpose unless it be to remind constituents that their representatives are willing to remember them with gratuities at public cost.

Under the sanction of existing legislation there was sent out from the agricultural department during the last fiscal year enough of cabbage seed to plant 19,200 acres of land, a sufficient quantity of beans to plant 4,000 acres, beet seed enough to plant 2,500 acres, sweet corn enough to plant 7,800 acres, sufficient cucumber seed to cover 2,025 with vines and enough muskmelon and watermelon seeds to plant 2,675 acres. The total quantity of flower and vegetable seeds thus distributed were contained in more than 9,000,000 packages, and they were sufficient, if planted, to cover 89,596 acres of land.

In view of these facts this enormous expenditure without legitimate returns of benefit ought to be abolished. Anticipating a consummation so manifestly in the interest of good administration, more than $100,000 has been stricken from the estimate made to cover this object for the year ending June 30, 1895; and the secretary recommends that the remaining $35,000 of estimate be confined strictly to the purchase of new and improved varieties of seeds, and that these be distributed through experiment stations. Thus the seed will be tested, and after the test has been completed by the experiment station, the propagation of the useful varieties and the rejection of the valueless may safely be left to the common sense of the people.

Civil Service.

The continued intelligent execution of the civil service law and the increasing approval by the people of its operation are most gratifying. The recent extension of its limitations and regulations to the employes at free delivery postoffices which has been honestly and promptly accomplished by the commission, with the hearty co-operation of the postmaster general, is an immensely important advance in the usefulness of the system. I am, if possible, more than ever convinced of the incalculable benefits conferred by the civil service law, not only in its effect upon the public service, but also, what is even more important, in its effect in elevating the tone of political life generally.

The course of civil service reform in this country instructively and interestingly illustrates how strong a hold a movement gains upon our people which has underlying it a sentiment of justice and right and which at the same time promises better administration of their government.

Economy in public expenditures is a duty that can not innocently be neglected by those intrusted with the control of money drawn from the people for public use. It must be confessed that our apparently endless resources, the familiarity of our people with immense accumulation of wealth, the growing sentiment among them that the expenditure of public money should in some manner be to their immediate and personal advantage, the indirect and almost stealthy manner in which a large part of our taxes are exacted, and a degenerated sense of official accountability have led to growing extravagance in governmental appropriations at this time when a depleted public treasury confronts us, when many of our people are engaged in a hard struggle for the necessaries of life and when forced economy is pressing upon the great mass of our countrymen I desire to urge with all the earnestness at my command that congressional legislation be so limited by strict economy as to exhibit an appreciation of the condition of the treasury and a sympathy with the straightened circumstances of our fellow citizens.

The duty of public economy is also of immense importance in its intimate and necessary relation to the task now in hand of providing revenue to meet governmental expenditures and yet reducing the people's burden of federal taxation.

Tariff.

After a hard struggle tariff reform is directly before us. Nothing so important claims our attention and nothing so clearly presents itself as both an opportunity and a duty—an opportunity to deserve the gratitude of our fellow-citizens and a duty imposed upon us by our oftrepeated professions and by the emphatic mandate of the people. After full discussion our countrymen have spoken in favor of this reform and they have confided the work of its accomplishment to the hands of those who are solemnly pledged to it.

If there is anything in the theory of a representation in public places of the people and their desires, if public officers are really the servants of the people, and if political promises and professions have any binding forces, our failure to give the relief so long awaited will be sheer recreancy. Nothing should intervene to distract our attention or disturb our effort until this reform is accomplished by wise and careful legislation.

While we should staunchly adhere to the principle that only the necessity of revenue justifies the imposition of tariff duties and other federal taaxtion and that they should be limited by strict economy, we can not close our eyes to the fact that conditions have grown up among us which in justice and fairness call for discriminating care in the distribution of such duties and taxation as the emergencies of our government actually demand.

Manifestly, if we are to aid the people directly through tariff reform, one of its most obvious features should be a reduction in present tariff charges upon the necessaries of life. The benefits of such a reduction would be palpable and substantial, seen and felt by thousands who would be better fed and better clothed and better sheltered. These gifts should be the willing benefactions of a government whose highest function is the promotion of the welfare of the people. Not less closely related to our people's prosperity and well-being is the removal of restrictions upon the importation of the raw materials necessary to our manufactures. The world should be open to our national ingenuity and enterprise.

This can not be while federal legislation, through the imposition of high tariff, forbids to American manufacturers as cheap materials as those used by their competitors. It is quite obvious that the enhancement of the price of our manufactured products resulting from this policy not only confines the market for these products within our own borders to the direct disadvantage of our manufacturers but also increases their cost to our citizens. The interests of labor are certainly, though indirectly, involved in this feature of our tariff system. The sharp competition and active struggle among our manufacturers to supply the limit of demand for their goods, soon fill the narrow market to which they are confined. Then follows a suspension of work in mills and factories, a discharge of employes and distress in the homes of our workingmen. Even if the often disproved assertion could be made good that a lower rates of wages would result from free raw materials and low tariff duties, the intelligence of our workingmen leads them quickly to discover that their steady employment, permitted by free raw materials, is the most important factor in their relation to tariff legislation.

A measure has been prepared by the appropriate congressional committee embodying tariff reform on the lines herein suggested, which will be promptly submitted for legislative action. It is the result of much patriotic and unselfish work, and I believe it deals with its subject consistently and as thoroughly as existing conditions permit. I am satisfied that the reduced tariff duties provided for in the proposed legislation, added to existing internal revenue taxation, will in the near future, though perhaps not immediately, produce sufficient revenue to meet the needs of the government.

The committee, after full consideration, and to provide against a temporary deficiency which may exist before the business of the country adjusts itself to the new tariff schedules, have wisely embraced in their plan a few additional internal revenue taxes, including a small tax upon incomes derived from certain corporate investments.

These new assessmrnts are not only absolutely just and easily borne, but they have the further merit of being such as can be remitted without unfavorable business disturbance whenever the necessity of their imposition no longer exists.

In my great desire for the success of this measure I can not restrain the suggestion that its success can only be attained by means of unselfish counsel on the part of the friends of tariff reform, and as result of their willingness to subordinate personal desires and ambitions to the general good. The local interests affected by the proposed reform are so numerous and so varied that if all are insisted upon the legislation embodying the reform must inevitably fail.

In conclusion, my intense feeling of responsibility impels me to invoke for the manifold interests of a generous and confiding people he most scrupulous care and to pledge my willing support to every legislative effort for the advancement of the greatness and prosperity of our beloved country.

GROVER CLEVELAND.